

11. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

12. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

13. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

*Of the manner of holding elections.*

14. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

15. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

16. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum, and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

17. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

18. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

19. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

20. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

21. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

22. In the case of the number of the candidates duly proposed and seconded not being greater than the number of vacancies, the presiding officer, if he is satisfied that not less than 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward or wards in which the election is taking place are present, shall at once declare such candidates to be duly elected.

23. If the number of candidates duly proposed and seconded exceeds the number of vacancies, the presiding officer shall proceed to call for a show of hands in favour of each candidate. The presiding officer shall decide and state which of the candidates have received the largest number of votes by the said shows of hands. Should no poll be demanded against any one candidate, he shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.

24. Any defeated candidate, or his proposer or seconder, may demand a poll on his behalf, as against any or all of the candidates selected under the above rule.

25. When a poll is demanded, the votes shall then and there be recorded by the presiding officer with his own hand. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 6.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward are not present (Rule 22), or have not appeared and recorded their votes (Rule 26), the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

*Miscellaneous.*

30. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

31. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

32. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

33. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 29th September 1884.*—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipality of Howrah have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

*Of the number of Commissioners and Wards.*

1. There shall be 30 Commissioners, of whom 20 shall be elected under these rules, and 10 shall be appointed by Government.

2. The municipality shall be divided into 10 wards in accordance with the schedule annexed.

*Of the qualification of voters.*

3. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

4. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

5. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 3, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

*Of the registration of voters.*

6. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time

be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

7. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as hereinafter provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

8. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

9. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

*Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.*

10. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

11. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

12. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

13. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week after than the publication of the notification in question.

14. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

15. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

*Of the manner of holding elections.*

16. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

17. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

18. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

19. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

20. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

21. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.



22. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

23. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

24. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 8.

25. The presiding officer shall record with his own hand the votes of the electors present.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have not appeared and recorded their votes, the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

30. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

31. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

32. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

33. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

#### SCHEDULE.

##### HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

##### ELECTION WARDS.

##### *Ward No. I.*

*North*—Joya Bibee's Lane, outfall drain on the south of Hurro Dhole's garden and Chandalparah lane. *South*—Horogunge Road. *East*—River. *West*—Hooghly road.

##### *Ward No. II.*

*North*—A line beginning at a point on the Hooghly road 100 feet south of Nuskurparah lane, thence a direct line westward across the Maleepanchghurrah paddy-fields to the culvert opposite garden of Bhoggobutty Bysack on the Belloor road and Nellocah road. *South*—Sonaton Mistry's Garden lane and Bamoongachee paddy-fields. *East*—Grand Trunk road and Hooghly road. *West*—Bamoongachee paddy-fields.

*Ward No. III.*

*North*—Horogunge road. *South*—Golabaree road. *East*—River. *West*—Grand Trunk road.

*Ward No. IV.*

*North*—Golabaree road and Peelkhanah lane. *South*—Railway premises. *East*—River Hooghly. *West*—Railway line.

*Ward No. V.*

*North*—Railway premises, Dore's road and Howrah paddy-fields. *South*—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjee's lane. *East*—River. *West*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Koylash Banerjee's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane and Kally Koondoo's lane up to its junction with Kally Banerjee's lane.

*Ward No. VI.*

*North*—Banttrah paddy-fields. *South*—Ollabibeetollah lane, Nuskurparrah lane and Bostomparrah lane. *East*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane, Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjee's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junctions with Gopal Banerjee's lane and the footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjee's garden. *West*—Belgachia road, a direct line from that road beginning from the south-eastern corner of Deno Sen's garden across the paddy-fields to a point on the Makordah road 1,764 feet west of the toll-house, Doomrar Jollah, Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Kasoondiah paddy-fields.

*Ward No. VII.*

*North*—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjee's lane. *South*—Banstollah Ghat road and Park's Garden lane. *East*—River. *West*—Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjee's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junction with Gopaul Banerjee's lane and Park's Garden lane.

*Ward No. VIII.*

*North*—Banstollah Ghat road, Park's Garden lane, footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjee's garden, Koyepooker lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. *South*—Juggut Banerjee's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane and portion of Khetter Banerjee's lane from its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master. *East*—River. *West*—Circular road.

*Ward No. IX.*

*North*—Juggut Banerjee's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane, Khetter Banerjee's lane between its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master and portion of Circular road between its junction with Khetter Banerjee's lane and Chatterjee's hat. *South*—River. *East*—River. *West*—Belliah khal and Botanical Garden.

*Ward No. X.*

*North*—Doomrar Jollah and Shokhair bazar road. *South*—Baxarah paddy-fields. *East*—A line from the south-eastern corner of Doomrar Jollah to Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. *West*—Boroj Maut lane and western portion of Baxarah road between its junction with Boroj Maut lane and the culvert over Baxarah khal.

**DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES  
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*The 30th September 1884.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the elections of Commissioners, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, not mentioned in the first schedule of the said Act, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of November next.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th November 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
<b>BURDWAN DIV.</b>	1 Burdwan, Nov. 8 '84	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops in Banisunge good; Culna fair; Sudder and Cutwa less so, and in some tracts bad. Price of rice falling slightly. Common rice selling at from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. Health fair; some little fever.
	2 Bankura, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the beginning, and seasonable at the close of the week. Rain fell on the Damoodar side of the district. In some places prices are still falling, reaching to 27 seers in Khatra. <i>Nowas</i> and <i>neolas</i> paddy being cut. Prospects of sugarcane very fine, and of winter paddy and <i>rubbee</i> promising. Public health still excellent.
	3 Bishnupore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool, and seasonable for ripening paddy crop, whose prospects are somewhat improved. The average outturn of the district will be much below that of an ordinary year. Prices stationary. Public health satisfactory.
	4 Rampore Haut, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fever prevails in the Sudder and Ghatal sub-divisions.
	5 Midnapore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue favourable. Prices not much altered since last week. Public health good, except some cases of fever.
	6 Hooghly, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—fair. Prospects of crops promising.
<b>PRESDREY DIV.</b>	Howrah, " 10 "	Nil	
	Oolnobarish, " "	Nil	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	8 24-Pergha, Nov. 10 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy continue to be satisfactory. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well. Public health generally good.
	7 Wudden, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. Standing crops doing well. Prices of paddy and rice high in Meherpore. Fever slightly increased, otherwise health fair.
	Koochtea, " "	Nil	
	Meherpore, " "	Nil	
	Choodanga, " "	Nil	
	Banaghat, " "	Nil	
	8 Khoolna, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. Prospects continue good. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported.
<b>RAJSHAHY DIV.</b>	9 Jessore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crops continue to be good in all parts of the district, except in the B. ngour sub-division, where the crop is indifferent. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings progressing, and prospects good. Fever prevalent and cases of cholera here and there.
	Jhenida, " "	Nil	
	Magoorah, " "	Nil	
	Navail, " "	0.17	
	Bongong, " "	Nil	
	10 Moorshedabad, " 7 "	Nil	The cold weather has now fairly set in. <i>Amra</i> paddy so far as it has been planted out is now likely to give a good outturn. All <i>rubbee</i> crops doing very well. Public health generally good, but cholera prevails in the Moorshedabad city, and there have also been some cases in thyna Shamsheerganj, in sub-division Jungipore.
	11 Dinagepore, Nov. 7 '84	Nil	Weather—getting cold. <i>Amra</i> paddy doing well. Pulses and mustard getting on well. Sugarcane being cut. Rice selling at from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	12 Rajshahya, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy generally fair. <i>Rubbee</i> crops promising. Price of rice fallen. Fever general, a few cases of cholera reported.
	Nettore, " "	Nil	
	Nowgong, " "	0.10	
	13 Rangpore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy bad. Other winter crops doing well. Malarious fever prevailing. A few cases of cholera reported from the Gaibanda sub-division.
	Nilphamari, " "	Nil	
	Gaibanda, " "	Nil	
	Kurigram, " "	Not received.	
	14 Bogra, " 8 "	0.19	Weather—cool and pleasant. State and prospects of <i>amra</i> crop very unfavourable. Cold-weather crops doing well. There have been many cases of cholera and fever is still prevalent.
	15 Patna, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops doing well. Fever and cholera still reported from Serajunge.
	16 Darjeeling, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops remain fair. Fever prevalent in the Terai.
	17 Tulpogee, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—clear, days warm and nights cold. State of late paddy unsatisfactory, except that on low lands but an <i>amra</i> crop expected. Transplanting of tobacco going on. Sugarcane good. Mustard sowing nearly over. Cholera still continues in Patgram, and fever is prevalent everywhere.



No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—consolid.</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Nov. 8 '84	0.85	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. <i>Amun</i> and <i>roachai</i> paddy thriving; mustard and other winter crops being sown. Standing crops have been much benefited by the rain. Prospects of crops generally good. Public health on the whole good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported from certain parts of the district.
	Manickgange ...	0.21	
	Moonsheogunge ...	1.24	
	Narailgunge ...	1.50	
	19 Farreedpore, " 8 "	0.25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amun</i> paddy fair. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Cholera reported in several parts of the district.
Chittagong Divn.	Goalundo ...	0.30	
	Madrasipore ...	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, " 6 "	8.71	Weather—A heavy storm passed over the district on the 1st instant, bright since then. The storm has done some injury to standing <i>amun</i> crops and retarded the growth of <i>rubbee</i> crops. Fever still prevalent in some parts of the district.
	Mymensingh, " 7 "	0.29	Weather—cool, and cloudy. Prospects of crops generally improved; all crops now promise well.
	Jamnupore ...	0.32	
Chittagong Divn.	Kishoregunge ...	0.56	
	Attia ...	Nil	
	Netrokona ...	0.10	
	23 Chittagong, Nov. 10 '84	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices steady. Cholera still reported.
	22 Nonkholy, " 7 "	8.90	Weather—severe storm on the 1st instant, but fair and seasonable from 2nd. The excessive rain and storm caused much damage to paddy plants in ear to the extent of two to four annas. No scarcity is, however, apprehended as the outturn will be still 12 annas. General health good.
Chittagong Divn.	Fenny ...	6.74	
	24 Tipperah, " 6 "	2.23	Weather—partly cloudy and stormy, and partly clear and sunny. A heavy gale passed over the Sudder station on the 1st instant causing damage to <i>amun</i> paddy when flowering. However, prospects on the whole continue to be favourable. Prices stationary. Cholera reported from different places, public health otherwise good.
	Brahmanbariah ...	1.15	
	Chandpore ...	1.85	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 4 "	2.41	Weather—unusually stormy and rainy. The recent rain has done much damage to cotton crop, and has retarded sowing of mustard. Prospects of plough-paddy good.
Patna Divn.	Hill Tipperah, " 5 "	2.01	Weather—seasonably cool. <i>Amun</i> paddy doing well. Cotton a little injured by late rain. Cholera has ceased. Public health good.
	26 Patna, Nov. 8 '84	Nil	Weather—cool. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Standing paddy doing well. Poppy sowings have been somewhat retarded by late rain. Some of the earlier sowings survive, but the majority of fields will have to be re-sown. Public health good.
	27 Gya, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Prospects of paddy improved to some extent where it had not withered. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings yet going on. The young plants look healthy everywhere. Poppy sowing yet going on. Nine-sixteenths of the land engaged have already been sown with poppy. Condition of the germinated crop of first sowing good. Plants with four to six leaves looking healthy. Public health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Public health good.
	Bazar ...	Nil	
Bhagalpur Divn.	Sasseram ...	Nil	
	Bhabhua ...	Nil	
	29 Darbhanga, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—mornings and nights cool. Prospects of paddy greatly improved by late rain. <i>Rubbee</i> germinating well. Prices stationary. A few sporadic cases of cholera in the town.
	Tajpur ...	Nil	
	Modhubani ...	Nil	
Bhagalpur Divn.	30 Masaripore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—fine, with slight west winds. Sowings of <i>rubbee</i> crops going on all over the district, and prospects everywhere favourable. Paddy doing well on the whole. A few cases of cholera in the Sudder station, otherwise public health generally good.
	Hajipore ...	Nil	
	Sitamarhi ...	Nil	
	31 Saran, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Paddy doing well. Sowings of <i>rubbee</i> crops almost completed. Early sowings coming on well. Poppy sowings in progress. Prices steady. Public health good.
	Sawan ...	Nil	
Bhagalpur Divn.	Gopalgunge ...	Nil	
	32 Champaran, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Prices falling. Public health good.
	33 Monghyr, Nov. 8 '84	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; getting colder. Prospects of crops continue good. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops still going on, and early sowings coming on well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
Bhagalpur Divn.	34 Bhagalpore, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amun</i> paddy fair everywhere, except in the southern part of Bhagalpore; the outturn is estimated to be about 8 annas. <i>Kurfi</i> doing very well, and <i>rubbee</i> has germinated splendidly. Oilseed crops doing very well. There is plenty of work for the people at present. Prices stationary. Rice selling at 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station, 13 seers in Banka, and 18 seers in the north of the district. <i>Masur</i> 28 to 32 seers. Wheat 15 to 20 seers. <i>Makai</i> 30 seers. Public health generally good, though some fever in Soopole and cholera in Banka.
	35 Purneah, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—fine, clear, and cool. Prospects of all crops, except paddy, in the Sudder sub-division good. Fever severe.
	Kisangunge ...	Nil	
	Arrah ...	1.10	
	36 Maldah, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cool and fair. No improvement in prospects of <i>haimante</i> crops in the Barindra tracts. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Bhagalpur Divn.	37 Sonthal Pergah, " 8 "	Nil	Cold weather has set in. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops on the ground continue good and more is being sown.
	Doonka ...	Nil	
	Droghur ...	Nil	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Rejmehal ...	Nil	
	Rakour ...	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
Orissa Divt.	38 Cuttack, Nov. 7 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Early <i>sarad</i> ripening, in some places being cut. Late <i>sarad</i> and <i>rubbes</i> growing well. Common rice selling at an average of 28 seers per rupee in the interior, and from 15 to 18 seers in the town. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. Late <i>sarad</i> in ear. <i>Laghu sarad</i> being harvested. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 20 seers 12 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 20 seers 5 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cholera and small-pox reported from a few places.
	40 Balasore " 7 "	The rainfall for the week ended 29th Oct. amounted to 12.98 inches.	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of standing crops good everywhere. Fever continues in Chakla Bhadrak, and a few cases of cholera in Chakla Dhamnagar; otherwise public health good.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, Nov. 7 '84	Nil	Weather—getting cold. Cutting of early paddy has commenced with a fair outturn. <i>Rubbes</i> sowing continues, and prospects seem good. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy proceeding satisfactorily with a good outturn. Prospects of <i>rubbes</i> crops good. Prices still very high near headquarters considering the good harvest, though slightly improved here and there. General health good.
43	Singbhoom, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; getting cold. Prospects of all crops continue excellent; paddy being harvested with good outturn. General health good. Cattle-disease still continues in some parts of the district.
44	Manbhoom, " 8 "	Nil	Cold weather has fairly set in. Paddy on high lands being reaped. Coarse rice (new) sold on the 8th instant in the Puralia market at 20 seers per rupee. Cholera reported from Raghunathpore.
	Govindpore	Nil	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 11th November 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAMES OF MERCHANTS.	1st week of Nov. 1883.	1st week of Dec. 1883.	1st week of Jan. 1884.	1st week of Feb. 1884.	1st week of March 1884.	1st week of April 1884.	1st week of May 1884.	1st week of June 1884.	1st week of July 1884.	1st week of August 1884.	1st week of Sept. 1884.	2nd week of Oct. 1884.	1st week of Nov. 1884.
Balichatta	Mds. 2,51,000	Mds. 2,46,000	Mds. 2,11,000	Mds. 4,71,000	Mds. 10,15,000	Mds. 10,12,000	Mds. 6,23,000	Mds. 8,05,000	Mds. 8,05,000	Mds. 5,20,000	Mds. 3,01,000	Mds. 4,50,000	Mds. 2,45,000
Ochladanga	" " 76,100	" " 46,900	" " 47,500	" " 66,500	" " 93,200	" " 96,900	" " 79,200	" " 55,900	" " 66,400	" " 60,600	" " 64,900	" " 84,150	" " 66,250
Chikpore, Golebarre, Coomer- tonis, Hakibola, and Calpy Ghat	" " 7,46,300	" " 7,74,600	" " 6,92,300	" " 6,97,700	" " 8,46,750	" " 7,76,800	" " 7,36,800	" " 7,95,100	" " 8,32,100	" " 7,70,300	" " 6,04,400	" " 7,42,900	" " 8,89,000
Pahurichatta, Poole, and Jorahagan.	" " 8,000	" " 3,700	" " 10,000	" " 13,000	" " 10,400	" " 8,400	" " 5,700	" " 6,500	" " 7,000	" " 7,000	" " 6,000	" " 7,000	" " 4,000
Tollymore, Chittish, Kudderpore, and Moonchikunga.	" " 91,300	" " 94,200	" " 69,700	" " 1,30,400	" " 1,50,000	" " 1,47,150	" " 1,31,350	" " 1,59,250	" " 1,59,500	" " 1,34,550	" " 1,16,050	" " 1,05,300	" " 91,000
31 Miner Bazaar (estimated) "	" " 2,42,000	" " 2,46,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,44,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000	" " 2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	" " 5,50,000	" " 2,54,000	" " 3,50,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,59,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,59,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,50,000	" " 2,50,000
Roidrabity, Norekunga, Bhuddesur, and Chander- nagore.	" " 38,619	" " 9,475	" " 8,700	" " 19,112	" " 7,713	" " 31,057	" " 13,350	" " 19,103	" " 19,353	" " 32,007	" " 24,615	" " 8,753	" " 32,100
Total	16,10,319	16,75,576	15,60,000	18,68,912	26,50,963	25,65,337	23,71,300	23,02,855	23,43,583	20,14,067	20,05,892	18,40,003	16,80,900
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	27½ (on 3rd Nov. 83.)	299 (on 3rd Dec. 83.)	1,040 (on 6th Jan. 84.)	2,340 (on 4th Feb. 84.)	5,110 (on 3rd March 84.)	1,560 (on 3rd April 84.)	1,204 (on 3rd May 84.)	520 (on 4th June 84.)	530 (on 3rd July 84.)	2,942 (on 4th August 84.)	176 (on 4th Sept. 84.)	422 (on 10th Oct. 84.)	844 (on 3rd Nov. 1884.)
On boats nu- merous.	15,709 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	24,187 (1st to 3rd Dec. 83.)	49,161 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84.)	85,003 (2nd to 4th Feb. 84.)	31,411 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	23,528 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	8,231 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	8,718 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	13,253 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	99,968 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	15,691 (1st to 3rd Sept. 84.)	19,459 (8th to 10th Oct. 84.)	51,321 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1884.)
By Canal returns	27,508 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	29,000 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1883.)	84,186 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84.)	1,70,586 (2nd to 4th Feb. 84.)	1,00,808 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	40,734 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	25,674 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	13,049 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	24,653 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	25,473 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	63,934 (1st to 3rd Sept. 84.)	45,235 (1st to 3rd Oct. 84.)	42,903 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1884.)
Grand Total of Stocks	16,54,006	17,32,450	16,94,397	20,97,635	27,90,347	26,81,179	24,05,319	23,31,141	23,92,079	21,45,243	20,87,623	19,07,019	17,45,008
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	10½ lakhs.	17½ lakhs.	16½ lakhs.	13½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	13½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	7 lakhs.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 8th November 1884.

## PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

		RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLER— CHOLUN JOWAR.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGA.																									
Western Districts.																									
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
1	Bardwan	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	25 5	11 4	12 0	12 0	14 4	15 8	16 8												
2	Bankura	15 4	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	12 8	18 8	15 0	16 0												
3	Barrbhoom	18 8	16 8	15 0				12 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	16 8												
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0												
5	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	15 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	14 0												
	Howrah	15 0	16 0	13 4				11 0	11 0	12 13	13 0	12 13	14 8												
Central Districts.																									
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 10	8 0	8 6	11 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 7	11 7	20 10					
8	24-Pargannas	14 4	14 0	13 4	18 0	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	13 5												
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 10	10 4	10 10	11 14	11 0	11 6	13 5												
9	Khoolna							19 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0												
6	Jessore	14 0	14 0	11 0				11 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	14 0	20 0												
10	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	15 0				11 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	16 0												
11	Dinapore	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	10 13	10 8	12 0	12 6	13 4	15 8												
13	Rajshahye	16 8	{ 16 8 to 17 4 }	13 5	21 0	23 8	22 8	9 6	{ 8 10 to 10 14 }	{ 12 0 to 13 0 }	12 0	{ 11 4 to 12 0 }	{ 13 8 to 14 0 }												
15	Rangpore	13 0	13 0	13 5				7 0	9 7	10 0	11 0	10 11	13 6												
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	16 8				9 12	9 16	10 8	12 12	12 0	15 0												
16	Pabna	18 0	18 8	18 0				8 4	8 4	9 0	13 9	13 13	14 8												
18	Darjeeling	19 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0												
17	Jalpigoree	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	11 8	16 0												
Eastern Districts.																									
19	Dacca	15 0	16 0	14 4	17 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 10	16 0	15 8	13 0	18 0												
20	Farrukpore	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0												
21	Beckergunge							11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0												
22	Mymensingh	18 8	13 0	12 0				10 8	10 0	11 8	13 0	11 8	16 0												

- A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Ranagunge 13½ seers.  
 B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.  
 C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.  
 D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatal 14 seers, Contai 12½ seers, and Tamlook 11 seers.  
 E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baranpore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.  
 F In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baranpore and Banarhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.  
 G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kanchan 13 seers, Meharpore and Chaudangan 12 seers, and Raanaghat 12½ seers.  
 H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Balkhira and Begirhat 11 seers.  
 I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Narail 13 seers, Bengong 13 seers, and Magurah 10½ seers.  
 J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangpore 11½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.





PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE					
		WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	BURBURN MILLING— COMMON, BAKRA.	GREAT MILLING— CHOLU JOWAR.
	Present return.						
	Next preceding return.						
	Corresponding returns of last year.						
	Present return.						
	Next preceding return.						
	Corresponding returns of last year.						
	Present return.						
	Next preceding return.						
	Corresponding returns of last year.						
	Present return.						
	Next preceding return.						
	Corresponding returns of last year.						
	Present return.						
	Next preceding return.						
	Corresponding returns of last year.						

#### **Eastern Districts.—Concluded.**

[illegible]

FEHAR.

26	Palna	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	11 4	11 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	18 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	18 8	18 0	{ 16 0 17 0 }	21 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	{ 10 0 16 0 11 0 }	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	21 0	24 0	23 0	...	33 0
29	Darbhanga	...	18 11	18 2	18 0	22 0	20 15	23 0	9 5	9 15	11 0	13 3	13 3	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Moradpore	...	17 0	19 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	...	18 8	20 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 8	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	28 0
32	Champan	...	18 0	18 8	19 0	10 0	20 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	...	19 7	19 7	19 8	18 9	19 15	27 4	10 8	9 12	12 5	11 9	11 0	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	...	18 16	18 15	15 2	20 3	18 15	22 11	10 8	10 1	12 10	13 4	13 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maidah	...	19 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Perga.	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

## OLISSA.

[illegible]

CHOTA NAGPORE  
South Western Frontier Agency.

[illegible]

\* The retail price of rice in the interior ranged from 21 to 26½ annas per rupee.  
 1. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Maddurahalli 12½ annas, and Obandpur 12 annas.  
 U In the Aurangabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 annas per rupee.  
 T The retail price of salt at Buzar and Simseron was 12 annas per rupee.  
 V In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Maddurahalli 12 annas, and Tajpore 11½ annas.  
 W In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 14½ annas per rupee.  
 X In the sub-divisions of Bevan and Durginige the retail price of salt was 12 annas per rupee.  
 Y In the Beavan sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 annas per rupee.  
 Z

## Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1884.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS		
LARGE MILLET— MAJOR OR MINOR AND CHRENA			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																				
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	120 0	40 0	...	...	10 8	...	...	3 4	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 6	3 0	...	...	...	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	18 4	...	...	...	T 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	5 2	...	...	Tippurah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	...	...	Hill Tippurah.
BEHAR.																				
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 2	3 2	3 0	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	240 0	220 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 5	...	...	Gya.
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 0	12 8	3 1	3 1	3 1	...	...	Shahabad.
27 6	...	24 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	19 13	20 13	18 0	170 0	108 0	100 0	13 3	13 0	10 0	3-3-6	3-2-8	3 10	...	...	Darbhanga.
...	...	30 0	32 8	32 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	110 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 5	...	...	...	Muzafferpore.
33 0	24 0	30 0	27 8	26 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	22 0	100 0	140 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	...	...	Saran.
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	7 0	23 0	...	...	...	19 0	11 4	11 0	3 4	3 7	3 0	...	...	Champaran.
...	...	...	31 8	32 8	20 8	22 5	22 1	24 2	126 0	126 0	120 0	13 5	13 1	12 1	3-14-6	2-14-6	3-2-5	...	...	Monghyr.
...	...	...	30 4	30 4	28 8	21 7	21 7	22 11	64 0	151 0	151 0	8 12	10	12 10	2 16	2-15-6	3 1	...	...	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	109 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	3 10	3 10	3 19	...	...	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 6	20 0	180 0	160 0	101 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	3 4	3-2-5	3 4	...	...	Mahish.
...	...	...	38 0	40 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	300 0	200 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 7	...	2 0	...	...	South Patna.
ORISSA.																				
16 12	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	22 5	22 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	...	...	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	17 1	95 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	13 3	3 7	2 7	2 12	...	...	Poore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 5	3 0	3 0	4 2	...	...	Balasora.
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																				
30 0	33 0	37 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 8	3 10	...	...	Hazaribagh.
...	32 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	...	...	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 7	...	...	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	140 0	240 0	120 0	11 10	11 12	10 12	3 8	3 0	3 10	...	...	Manbhoom.

Z1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bansgaon 11 seers, and Jamal 11½ seers.  
 Z2 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bansgaon 12 seers, Madhupara 10½ seers, and Bhopole 10 seers.  
 Z3 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kisenghinga 10 seers and Arracah 11 seers.  
 Z4 The retail price of salt at Goda and Jagannath was 1½ seers per rupee.  
 Z5 In the Kanard subdivision the retail price of salt was 1½ seers per rupee.  
 Z6 The retail price of salt at Bhudhina was 8 seers per rupee.  
 Z7 The retail price of salt at Khairnukdiba was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Rainfall.	
			AIR PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.						HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		
			Highest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.		Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.
CENTRAL.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30.037	29.653	29.945	29.955	—	80.6	69.9	83.7	76.7	80.1	—	75	—	3.3	—	5.21
		Paleo Point	30.087	29.648	29.930	29.937	+0.43	80.6	64.8	83.1	75.9	79.3	-1.9	71	-9	4.8	0.0	11.21
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30.019	29.631	29.576	29.935	+0.35	80.4	61.8	81.9	73.1	80.8	-1.0	67	-9	3.1	-1.7	3.41
	Balasore	Balasore	30.066	29.631	29.900	29.940	—	85.4	60.0	85.4	71.0	77.3	—	71	—	3.8	—	7.34
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore and South 24 Pargunnas.	Saugor Island	30.094	29.628	29.936	29.930	+0.44	85.7	67.4	81.9	74.2	79.3	-1.7	73	-9	6.1	+0.5	18.19
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.987	29.567	29.818	29.879	—	80.8	61.7	80.1	71.0	75.3	—	69	—	4.0	—	6.8
	24 Pargunnas, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	30.109	29.710	29.942	29.966	+0.17	88.1	65.7	80.1	73.3	79.2	-1.7	71	-13	4.4	0.0	4.11
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.040	29.644	29.872	29.874	+0.22	80.6	63.4	80.4	72.6	79.3	-2.0	67	-10	4.4	-0.1	1.96
SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.	West Burdwan, Ranagore, and Beerbhoom.	Ranigunj	29.994	29.302	29.649	—	—	80.5	62.0	83.5	71.1	78.2	—	70	—	3.7	—	4.63
	Mourshedabad	Berhampore	30.084	29.679	29.901	29.876	+0.80	80.1	64.7	80.1	72.6	78.9	-3.5	76	-2	4.9	0.0	6.10
	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jessore and Khoulna	Jessore	30.098	29.715	29.934	29.938	+0.64	80.7	66.0	80.7	72.7	79.7	-2.2	76	-7	4.7	0.0	6.40
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30.017	29.729	29.847	29.878	+0.31	80.1	67.1	84.0	71.8	78.2	-2.2	82	-1	5.3	+1.0	7.42
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumagri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bankerganj	Barrisal	30.088	29.711	29.928	—	—	83.1	61.5	83.1	71.0	77.0	—	74	—	3.4	—	7.56
	Noakhully	Noakhully	30.070	29.776	29.944	29.984	—	90.0	64.4	85.0	72.6	78.8	—	77	—	3.8	—	3.88
NORTH BENGAL.	Farrukpore	Farrukpore	30.090	29.800	29.941	—	—	80.5	64.1	85.0	72.7	78.8	—	73	—	3.0	—	2.34
	Dacca	Dacca	30.086	29.783	29.933	29.983	+0.08	81.8	66.7	86.1	72.6	79.3	-1.1	76	-5	4.0	+0.4	3.36
	Comilla	Comilla	30.067	29.770	29.922	29.964	—	82.3	64.9	84.6	72.3	79.4	—	74	—	3.2	—	3.90
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.023	29.747	29.940	—	—	81.7	68.1	87.0	73.1	81.1	—	74	—	6.8	—	4.73
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunj	30.037	29.751	29.957	29.974	—	91.1	66.7	85.7	70.6	78.2	—	74	—	4.5	—	6.19
	Rajshahye	Ramgore Road, Bah.	30.094	29.709	29.938	29.942	—	80.6	69.5	81.7	69.1	76.4	—	72	—	3.5	—	3.48
	Dinapore	Dinapore	30.019	29.648	29.833	29.901	—	81.8	64.7	82.5	73.3	78.8	—	69	—	3.6	—	4.61
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.980	29.617	29.850	29.964	—	80.8	61.6	83.9	69.2	77.7	—	74	—	3.2	—	4.36
NORTH BENGAL.	Jalpigore and Cooch Behar.	Jalpigore	29.980	29.472	29.687	29.978	—	80.6	62.1	83.1	67.6	77.3	—	71	—	3.7	—	4.74
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts.	Darjeeling	29.987	29.705	29.850	—	—	65.1	42.7	69.4	40.8	55.1	—	64	+5	3.3	+0.1	11.70
	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	30.001	29.630	29.845	29.974	+0.31	81.7	62.9	84.9	67.0	77.1	-2.0	69	-9	3.8	+0.5	3.77
	Mouzerpore and Durrhanga.	Mouzerpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Durrhanga	Durrhanga	29.970	29.504	29.817	29.908	+0.85	87.9	65.4	84.1	58.7	77.3	-3.4	73	-2	3.6	-0.3	7.96
	Champaran	Mothari	29.981	29.506	29.737	29.809	—	88.5	69.4	85.3	66.1	76.0	—	63	—	3.1	—	1.19
	Saran	Chupra	29.916	29.510	29.778	—	—	80.5	64.7	81.7	62.4	77.4	—	69	—	3.5	—	1.68
	Arrah	Arrah	29.900	29.584	29.792	29.892	—	80.4	62.0	82.4	60.7	76.1	—	62	—	3.0	—	1.39
NORTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Dehree	29.947	29.344	29.610	29.871	—	88.0	62.0	84.4	60.9	77.2	—	64	—	3.1	—	3.08
	Buxar	Buxar	29.931	29.472	29.741	29.971	—	85.6	62.9	82.0	68.1	77.0	—	63	—	3.5	—	2.19
	Gya	Gya	29.717	29.300	29.572	29.982	—	85.2	69.3	87.7	67.9	77.4	-3.4	65	-9	3.6	0.0	3.63
	Baran	Bankipore	29.938	29.350	29.611	29.908	+0.70	89.1	64.8	85.3	70.9	77.0	-2.4	69	-1	3.2	-0.5	4.77
NORTH BENGAL.	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	Bhagulpore	29.964	29.480	29.700	29.904	—	80.6	63.0	84.0	69.0	77.9	—	69	—	3.3	—	6.81
	South Pargunnas	Naya Doonka	29.933	29.311	29.623	—	—	87.8	61.0	84.0	69.0	76.0	—	61	—	2.4	—	3.89
	Basaribagh	Basaribagh	29.981	27.700	27.941	29.984	+0.66	83.4	60.8	79.5	64.0	72.4	-2.4	66	0	4.9	+0.8	7.61
	Lohorengga and Manikgong.	Manikgong	27.990	27.579	27.810	29.984	—	83.8	62.3	80.1	61.5	72.3	—	67	—	2.0	—	3.81
NORTH BENGAL.	Manikgong	Manikgong	29.931	29.276	29.607	—	—	80.1	60.0	84.1	68.5	77.4	—	65	—	3.4	—	1.61

\* Average for 10 days.

† Average for 15 days.

‡ Average for 20 days.



DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May 1884.							
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
8.04	8.08	+0.04	7.4	8.8	49.43	58.04	-8.61	79.9	76.4	Gopalpore	...	...
8.61	6.38	-2.23	7.8	7.4	47.23	61.23	-13.99	77.6	69.4	False Point	...	...
6.88	5.01	+0.77	6.7	6.9	56.06	62.33	-6.27	79.4	74.1	Cuttack	...	...
10.04	8.18	+1.86	9.9	8.0	69.59	69.95	-0.36	90.9	83.1	Balasore	...	...
6.84	4.85	+1.99	6.3	5.5	43.91	49.02	-5.11	65.6	60.2	Saugor Island	...	...
5.31	4.44	+0.87	5.9	7.6	40.02	50.41	-10.39	87.4	68.4	Midnapore	...	...
2.85	4.50	-1.65	7.6	8.9	55.92	45.79	+10.13	70.0	83.4	Calcutta	...	...
6.13	3.81	+2.32	7.1	8.0	41.94	50.71	-8.77	79.8	79.8	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	...	...
8.03	4.37	+3.66	7.6	6.0	35.42	49.28	-13.86	71.3	70.3	Burdwan	...	...
3.77	4.31	-0.54	5.7	6.8	36.12	48.94	-12.82	65.6	73.9	West Burdwan, Bankura, and Bishnupur.	...	...
4.10	4.42	-0.32	6.7	7.0	53.17	62.48	-9.31	78.9	80.8	Meerabad	...	...
6.33	0.98	+5.35	10.0	8.7	108.90	110.38	-1.48	106.8	103.4	Nuddea	...	...
5.99	7.98	-1.99	9.0	10.8	60.25	64.00	-3.75	112.6	119.1	Jessore and Khosla	...	...
3.19	5.47	-2.28	5.0	8.8	78.98	78.27	+0.71	97.1	103.4	Chittagong	...	...
7.18	5.93	+1.25	9.0	9.4	82.68	107.65	-24.97	98.0	107.9	Dumakri	...	...
5.93	4.82	+1.11	6.7	7.4	43.44	55.49	-12.05	72.7	80.7	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...
3.97	4.87	-0.90	6.8	7.6	47.91	58.99	-11.08	88.9	85.6	Barisal	...	...
6.78	5.45	+1.33	7.8	7.9	62.36	70.21	-7.85	83.9	85.9	Backergunge	...	...
4.54	5.20	-0.66	7.8	7.2	45.70	68.15	-22.45	79.7	90.1	Noakhali	...	...
4.85	4.83	+0.02	7.0	5.8	37.57	55.83	-18.26	61.8	73.8	Purroodpore	...	...
6.86	4.74	+2.12	9.0	6.2	54.00	62.97	-8.97	75.3	77.3	Dacca	...	...
4.71	4.81	-0.10	7.9	5.0	38.79	56.29	-17.50	73.7	74.6	Comilla	...	...
5.88	5.43	+0.45	6.3	6.5	49.70	70.28	-20.58	69.4	70.1	Mymensingh	...	...
9.48	6.81	+2.67	6.6	7.2	94.44	113.78	-19.34	88.8	97.8	Serajgunj	...	...
9.04	9.37	-0.33	8.5	8.5	115.01	131.50	-16.49	102.8	110.1	Hakra and Pubna	...	...
8.41	8.08	+0.33	5.4	4.1	46.16	67.45	-21.29	63.8	67.0	Rampore Beauvais	...	...
5.10	5.01	+0.09	6.7	5.4	34.80	42.65	-8.85	49.8	53.0	Dinapore	...	...
1.43	4.57	-3.14	6.7	5.6	47.79	45.86	+1.93	47.0	51.9	Binapore	...	...
1.76	3.55	-1.79	6.6	5.2	30.64	40.55	-9.91	52.8	61.9	Runkpore	...	...
3.90	3.18	+0.72	3.5	3.7	29.10	34.74	-					

### Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SINHA	Pooree	Pooree	0.02	0.05	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	...	...	...	...	...
		Khurda	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.40	0.11	...	...	...
		Banspur	1.76	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.40	...	...	...	...
		Palas Point	0.06	0.10	1.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	...	...	...	...
		Hucktola	0.23	...	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46	...	...	...	...	...
	Onnang	Jasentingpore	0.20	1.45	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.30	...	...	...
		Banki	...	0.36	1.71	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	...	...	...
		Cuttack	0.04	0.37	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.23	...	...	...
		Kandarpore	0.36	0.03	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.05	0.05	...	...
		Jajpore	0.75	...	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WEST KANGAL	Balasore	Chandali	0.34	0.10	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.74	...	...	...	...
		Bhadrach	0.09	0.09	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarni	1.29	0.10	1.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	0.02	1.18	1.21	0.09	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jailasore	0.04	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banspohar	1.48	0.06	1.23	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	Contai	1.65	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sagar Island	1.05	1.24	...	...	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tumuck	0.80	0.70	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.34	1.61	0.18	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WEST KANGAL		Ghatol	0.04	0.50	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Se-Pargunah	Diamond Har-	1.13	0.15	0.62	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		bour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore Jail	0.48	0.10	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore	1.00	0.10	1.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum	0.44	0.13	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barami	0.78	0.06	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huwerbat	0.28	...	0.22	0.67																

**Explanation**—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank.

**In Bengal in October 1884.**

[illegible]

10. If some of the columns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.



### Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NORTH BHARAT	Fabna	Pubna Serajgunge	0'17	0'36	0'75	0'08	0'36	0'34	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	Sherpore Nowkhilla Bogra Panobbihi	...	...	1'65	1'27	0'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajnagar	Basantah Natore Nowgong	0'08	0'30	0'68	0'04	0'06	0'12	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidah	Maidah	0'10	0'18	2'37	0'68	3'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	Mohadebpore Chunmon Rangunge Dinapore Kachhat Bhawanganje (Gyabada)	...	0'05	0'45	1'22	...	...	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalgopore	Ranpur Karnam Bagdatta (Alphamar)	...	...	3'40	2'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpirore	Jalpirore	...	...	1'44	3'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar	Binhata Cooch Behar Mekligunge Masabhangra	...	0'35	1'52	7'37	...	0'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling Hill.	Ruxa Sijuri Darjeeling Kahimpung	0'73	0'58	0'08	5'10	...	0'02	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BHARAT	Purneah	Kharungunge Arracosh Purneah	...	...	1'99	4'56	0'20	...	...	0'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Bhagal-pore.	Haddapora Boopool	...	...	2'25	3'00	0'31	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	Tajpore Durbhunga Madhubani	...	...	0'00	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohasipore	Sitamahi Mohasipore Hajipore	...	...	0'10	1'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran	Motihari Betkha Gopinungunge Bewari Chupra	...	...	0'20	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH BHARAT	Shahabad	Sular Dehrae Bhutnash Masseman Atraah	...	...	0'05	0'43	0'11	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Aurangabad... Gya Nowadah Jehanabad	...	...	0'25	0'34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Patna Dinapore Behar Barh	...	...	0'05	0'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	Begowera Monghyr Jamui	...	...	0'34	1'06	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagal-pore.	Bhagulpore Banka	...	...	0'05	1'38	3'17	0'21	...	1'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scorhal Pargannahs.	Rajmahal Godda Fakour Nya Doomka Dooghur Jamtara	...	...	0'11	2'38	2'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohtas	Rohtas Bahadur Palanow	...	...	0'01	0'03	0'21	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siwan	Siwan	...	...	0'01	0'03	0'21	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum	Purnia Golindpore	...	...	0'01	0'03	0'21	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Supplement to the Rain

*Supplement to the Rainfall*

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space in

\* Not received

### Bengal in October 1884—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1881 up to 31st October 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st October 1884.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
0.10	0.11	0.27	2.33	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	7	4.0	2.70	4.70	2.23	50.70	54.08	Purna	North Bengal.	
0.15	0.16	0.60	0.41	0.70	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	7	5.4	2.70	4.00	1.65	45.97	60.87	Shyampur	North Bengal.	
0.08	0.09	0.09	0.47	1.04	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	8	5.7	2.41	2.45	1.05	40.74	61.04	Nowkhilla	North Bengal.	
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.78	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	8	6.2	2.16	1.95	0.83	47.42	75.70	Boxa	North Bengal.	
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.12	0.33	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	8	5.0	2.20	4.84	1.11	45.08	65.51	Panchbital	North Bengal.	
0.45	0.45	0.45	1.26	0.32	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	18	7.2	3.61	6.11	1.20	42.64	58.65	Bombehah	Rajshahi.	
0.45	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	5	5.0	5.25	5.84	1.00	45.21	62.06	Natore, Newgong.	Rajshahi.	
0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	5	5.7	7.08	4.44	2.20	38.47	52.35	Maldah	Maldah.	
0.20	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.30	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	5	5.2	3.23	3.45	1.22	40.69	59.74	Mohadehpore	Dinajpore.	
0.20	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	7	5.0	4.88	3.35	2.00	47.23	54.15	Churamon, Naikong.	Dinajpore.	
0.04	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	7	5.2	4.81	5.14	3.00	38.58	75.00	Dinajpore.	Dinajpore.	
0.04	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	7	5.0	3.38	5.00	2.15	41.40	47.08	Halcothgah.	Dinajpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	9	5.8	4.67	5.18	2.60	65.13	84.11	Bhawaniganjo (Gyabanda).	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
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0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
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0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
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0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
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0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
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0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4.8	6.01	5.12	3.40	60.04	81.02	Rungpore, Kurgram.	Rungpore.	
0.25	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.03															

ble for September 1884.

00	001	206	045	010	114	010	10	143	811	768	208	1478	4571	Doniamrah.
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14. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

JOHN ELIOT,  
Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of Bengal.

### METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1864.

*Normal meteorological features of the month.*—The month of October in the Province of Bengal witnesses the transition from south-west to north-east monsoon conditions. The transition is a comparatively slow process, and differs considerably in character from the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The latter is usually an energetic action—an advance of a massive current up the Bay, impelled from behind by very strong forces. The reverse process is one of gradual decay or increasing weakness.

It has been more than once pointed out in these reports that the south-west monsoon is not a steady current, but is a series of up-rushes or advances of strong winds followed by intervals of weak winds or of partial exhaustion. The intermittent advances of strong southerly winds bring up with them vast quantities of aqueous vapour. The chief feature of humid winds is that they deposit rain as soon as favourable conditions occur, and that certain actions accompanying the rainfall increase the air motion. The mutual actions thus established hence tend for some time to extend the area of rainfall and increase its intensity. As the supplies of aqueous vapour are limited, this action only goes on for a brief period, and is followed by an interval of weakness, partial rainfall, and light winds. Each uprush gives rise to much eddying motion in front, which frequently accumulates to such an extent as to produce a cyclonic disturbance of considerable intensity. Hence it is that so many of the larger bursts of the monsoon rains in Bengal are preceded by cyclonic disturbances, which, as it were, carry the heavy rainfall with them over the country. The heaviest rainfall usually occurs near the front of the advancing moist winds, and plays an important part in their onward motion. It is almost certain that after the primary establishment of the monsoon current, the higher temperature in the interior of India acts a very secondary part in producing these advances of humid and rain-giving winds. This is most strikingly shown by the fact that prolonged heat and drought in Upper India in June and July (such as occasionally occurs) is not as a rule followed by exceptionally heavy rain during the remainder of the monsoon, but by a continuation of the drought or previous hot weather. It appears to be almost certain that after the monsoon is established it contains within itself forces or energy sufficient to ensure its continuance for some months. During the earlier monsoon months, its self-contained energy carries the current to the head of the Bay, and it recurs usually in East and North Bengal. As the monsoon season progresses, these advances generally become feebler, with longer intervals between them. After the beginning of October, they rarely advance as far as the head of the Bay, but recur further south, and hence give rainfall to the west coast, the area of heavy rainfall travelling southwards with the recurring current, which is usually finally displaced from the Bay in the beginning of December. Occasionally cyclonic disturbances form in the Bay in front of the current in October, and advance to the north or west coasts of the Bay. The conditions are, at intervals of several years, favourable to the continued and prolonged accumulation of sufficient energy necessary to constitute an intense disturbance such as the Backergunj cyclone of 1876 or the Calcutta storm of 1864. The chief features of October are rapidly diminishing temperature, increasing pressure, and the prevalence of light northerly, and hence dry land, winds. In the early part of the month, advances of humid winds into Bengal, due to uprushes of the monsoon current, may occur, either quietly, or be preceded by cyclonic storms of moderate intensity. In the latter part of the month such advances are very rare, but may occur under very exceptional circumstances. The smaller cyclonic disturbances which form in front of the recurved current, after what may be termed the establishment of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast, usually advance to the west coast and strike it between Orissa and Ceylon, and further south generally as the season advances. These storms, however, usually modify the winds in Bengal and frequently give cloudy skies, and light to moderate rain, such as in fact generally obtains in the outskirts of a cyclonic disturbance.

*Average distribution of rainfall of the month.*—The normal distribution of rainfall for October is more irregular than that of the preceding months of the rains. The rainfall of the month is due, as indicated in the preceding remarks, to two different causes or sets of actions. The first is the continuance of south-west monsoon conditions and rainfall in Bengal during the early part of the month, for periods which vary considerably from year to year. The second is the advance of cyclonic storms, formed during or after the recurvature of the south-west monsoon over the centre of the Bay, which change usually initiates what is termed the commencement or burst of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. The average distribution of rainfall for the month is hence somewhat irregular, and the actual distribution in any year may differ very greatly from the normal, if a cyclonic storm of unusual intensity or character occur. The following statement of the average rainfall of the month as determined from the average of the past 15 years' rainfall observations in which a few slight local irregularities in the normal distribution are omitted, gives a fairly approximate view. The average rainfall in Behar (with the exception of the Purneah and North Bhagulpore districts) and Chutia Nagpur (excluding the districts immediately bordering on South-West Bengal) varies from two and a half inches to four inches. The amount is least for the Gya district. It varies between four and six inches in the case of the previously excepted districts, the western districts of Orissa, and the whole of Bengal, excluding the Julpigoree district and a narrow strip extending along the coast, and bounded on the north by a curved line running through Cuttack, Jajpore, Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, Chandpur and Chittagong. Over this long narrow area, the width of which varies from



20 to 60 miles, the average rainfall exceeds 6 inches. It is absolutely greatest at False Point, for which it is 11·4 inches.

*Meteorological summary of the month.*—At the end of the month of September south-west monsoon winds of moderate force were blowing at the head of the Bay. There was at that time local depression of the barometer in Orissa and Ganjam. During the first two days of October the conditions were unaltered. Moderate rain fell over the districts in and near the depression, that is in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The current increased considerably in force and extent, and the area of minimum pressure was on the 3rd somewhat suddenly transferred to South Behar and the Hazaribagh district. Heavy rain fell over the whole of the interior on that and the following day. North Behar and the northern districts of North Bengal received unusually heavy rain. The depression and attendant cyclonic circulation disappeared on the 5th, when light and local showers fell in East and North Bengal. The barometer had risen rapidly on the 4th and 5th, and on the 6th the distribution of pressure in Bengal and at the head of the Bay was such as indicated the commencement of the north-east monsoon period. A few days of fine weather with light variable winds in Bengal and the north of the Bay followed. On the 13th winds began to increase in force at the entrance to the Bay, which generated a disturbance of considerable intensity that passed across the coast near Negapatam on the evening of the 16th. Rain fell in connection with it over the coast area as far north as Chandbally on the 15th and 16th. This was followed by almost steady and continuous rain on the South Coromandel coast for some days until the 20th, when it almost entirely ceased. During this interval, the weather in Bengal was such as generally accompanies strong north-east monsoon winds on the Madras coast in October. Pressure was excessive, temperature unusually low, the air dry, and winds light to moderate, and from directions ranging between north-east and west over the Province generally. The barometer on the 19th in Bengal was very nearly two-tenths of an inch above the mean height. It then began to give way rapidly, and the conditions in the Bay changed. The winds weakened in force, and rain ceased to fall in Southern India. On the 22nd the conditions were such as usually precede the formation of a depression and cyclonic disturbance. The observations of the 23rd showed that a well-marked depression was in existence off the Ganjam and Orissa coasts, and was marching slowly northwards. It proved to be a very large and shallow depression, and attended with winds of moderate force at and near the earth's surface. It brought up very large quantities of aqueous vapour, which speedily raised the humidity of the whole Province. Orissa received moderately heavy rain on the 23rd. The rainfall extended to the greater part of Bengal as well as Orissa on the 24th. General rain was received on the next day over the whole Province, except the northern districts of North Bengal and the adjacent districts of North Behar. The influx now began to show signs of exhaustion. Little or no rain fell over the greater part of Orissa and South Bengal on the 26th. The only districts which received heavy rain were the central and eastern districts of Behar. The barometer had risen rapidly during the previous 48 hours. A few light local showers occurred on the 27th, chiefly in East and North Bengal, and were the last amounts received from this burst of rainfall. Fine dry weather with clear skies prevailed during the remaining days of the week.

*Temperature.*—The temperature of the month has been almost without exception continuously below the normal. The two periods of rainfall were unusually cool; on both occasions the mean temperature in Behar was for a short interval (on the 5th and the 27th) from 6° to 8° below the normal mean. The following table gives the variation from the mean in each division for the five weeks ending 31st October:—

		VARIATION OF THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL AVERAGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING—				
		3rd October.	10th October.	17th October.	24th October.	31st October.
Orissa	...	−2·4	−2·0	−0·8	−0·7	−2·3
South-West Bengal	...	−2·4	−2·1	−0·7	−1·4	−3·6
East Bengal	...	−1·7	−2·3	+0·2	−2·1	−4·4
North Behar	...	−1·9	−3·8	−2·6	−2·4	−2·6
South Behar	...	−1·3	−2·9	−2·4	−1·1	−3·4
Chutia Nagpur	...	−2·3	−3·6	−1·3	−0·4	−3·5

The night temperature on the whole decreased from 8° to 12° over the interior during the month, and the maximum day temperature from 5° to 8°.

*Pressure* at the commencement of the month was below the normal. It was most deficient on the 1st and 2nd in Orissa. On the 3rd the area of most deficient pressure was transferred to Chutia Nagpur and Behar. Pressure increased rapidly on the 4th and 5th, and on the 6th was above the normal by amounts ranging from '01" at Purneah to '08" at Cuttack. It oscillated within narrow limits, and also increased generally from that date until the 19th, when it was in excess by amounts ranging from '14" at Cuttack to '18" at Patna and '21" at Durbhanga. It then commenced to diminish, and was below the average by varying amounts until the 26th, when it increased rapidly and was above the normal during the

remainder of the month. The mean pressure of the month was in excess by amounts which averaged '05" in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, '06" in South-West Bengal, '07" in East Bengal and '08" in Behar. The following gives a short account of the two important barometric depressions or storms of the month.

*Barometric depressions and storms of the month.*—Two depressions of unusual character formed during the month. They gave rise to very moderate winds and were chiefly remarkable for the large amount of rain which occurred over the Province under unusually favourable conditions during their existence.

*1st.*—Depression of the 3rd to the 5th in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal. Moderate monsoon winds were blowing at the head of the Bay and across the north of the Peninsula from the Bombay coast on the 29th and 30th of September. Pressure was at that time lowest in Orissa and Ganjam. This determined the rainfall on the 1st and 2nd chiefly to Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur. In consequence probably of a large increase in the strength of the currents, or perhaps of some unknown atmospheric action in Central or Upper India, the area of minimum pressure was transferred on the 3rd to Behar and the adjacent districts of Chutia Nagpur. Pressure at 10 A. M. of the 3rd was lowest at Hazaribagh and '13" below the normal. Heavy rain commenced to fall in North and Central Behar and the northern districts of North Bengal. Pressure increased rapidly, and on the 4th was generally above the normal. It was lowest in Central Behar, and thus drew the moist winds from the Bay chiefly into North Bengal and Behar, where abnormally heavy rain was now received. The barometer continued to rise, and on the 5th there was no longer a local depression, nor any definite cyclonic circulation. Showers more or less local in character fell during the 5th, after which fine clear weather set in.

*2nd.*—Depression of the 22nd to the 27th. This commenced to form immediately after the first break in the north-east monsoon rains on the Coromandel coast. Its existence was not plainly indicated by the observations at the coast stations of the Bay until the morning of the 23rd, when there was a well-marked depression and cyclonic circulation covering Ganjam and Orissa and the adjacent portion of the Bay. The depression intensified slightly and drifted northwards. The centre crossed the coast on the evening of the 25th, and was near Calcutta at 10 A. M. of the 26th. It filled up rapidly during the day and disappeared before 10 A. M. of the 27th. It was throughout a very shallow depression and the winds unusually feeble near the earth's surface. It, however, brought up very large supplies of vapour, which were carried northwards and westwards as far as North Bengal and West Behar, and gave general rain over the whole Province, which was large in amount in many of the districts of Behar and North Bengal that had received very deficient rainfall in August and September.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the month was entirely dependent upon the two depressions described above. Its chief feature is that it occurred most abundantly in those districts which received most deficient rain during the preceding months of August and September.

*Time distribution of the rainfall.*—On the 1st and 2nd, light to moderate showers fell in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of East Bengal, and on the 2nd in North Bengal and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The amounts received were in no case large, but such as to indicate fairly general and uniformly distributed rainfall over a large area. The transfer of low pressure to South Behar on the 3rd initiated and accompanied one of the most general and largest bursts of rainfall during the previous monsoon in that area. It was heaviest on the whole in North Behar and Bengal. The following amounts exceeding 4 inches were registered at 6 P. M. of the 3rd:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Bhuddruck	... 6.08	Buxar	... 4.48
Purneah	... 5.03	Arrareah	... 4.45
Godda	... 4.52		

The rainfall of the next 24 hours was much larger in amount. It extended over the whole of the Province excepting Orissa and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur, and was excessive in the northern districts of North Bengal and the adjacent districts of North Behar. The following amounts exceeding 4 inches were registered at 6 P. M. of the 4th for the previous 24 hours:—

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rainfall in inches.
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	... 11.79
	Matabhanga	... 7.99
	Dinhatta	... 7.87
	Mekligunj	... 4.64
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	... 7.24
	Kalimpong	... 6.82
	Siliguri	... 6.26
	Buxa	... 5.10
Rungpore	Bagdogra	... 4.85
Purneah	Kissengunj	... 4.55
North Bhagulpore	Soopool	... 4.01

The rainfall of the 5th was, in comparison with the previous, small in amount. Showers giving fairly general, but very moderate, rain were received in North and East Bengal, and the Purneah, Durbhunga, and Moorshedabad districts.

From the 6th to the 23rd no rain occurred over the Province, with the exception of one or two very light local showers, and a feeble burst of rain in the Pooree and Cuttack districts on the 15th and 16th, due to a slight disturbance in the south of the Bay, which advanced to the west coast, and affected the weather as far north as the Balasore district.

The disturbance which formed in the north-west of the Bay on the 22nd began to give rain to the coast districts on the 23rd. Orissa obtained heavy rain on that day, and light to moderate local showers occurred in South-West Bengal and the Chittagong and Backergunge districts. The heaviest fall on the 23rd was 5.1 inches at Pooree. The area of general rainfall on the 24th included the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal (excepting Mymensingh), and the southern districts of North Bengal. The largest amounts registered on that day were:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Fals Point ...	5.79	Saugor Island ...	4.58
Perozepore ...	4.70	Contai ...	4.02

The rainfall of the 24th was large in amount, and well distributed in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. On the 25th the area of rainfall extended further into the interior and included the whole of Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, the southern districts of North Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, South Behar, and the western districts of North Behar. It was very fairly distributed, but was heaviest in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. The following amounts exceeding 3 inches were registered on the 25th:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Contai ...	7.84	Satkaira ...	3.42
Pooree ...	4.42	Agartola ...	3.30
Saugor Island ...	3.71	Comillah ...	3.27
Serajgunj ...	3.47	Maliara ...	3.04

The influx of vapour commenced to diminish in amount on the 26th. No rain fell in Orissa, the greater part of South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The remainder of the Province received general rain, which was heaviest in North Behar. The following rainfalls exceeding 3 inches were registered on the 26th:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Tajpur ...	5.36	Durbhunga ...	3.71
Muddapur ...	3.97	Hajipur ...	3.18
Cox's Bazar ...	3.86		

A few light local showers of little importance occurred on the 27th. Dry weather with clear skies obtained during the remaining days of the month.

*Local distribution of rainfall.*—The total rainfall of the month was less than two inches in the Chumparun and Sarun districts, and in the more southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. It ranged between two and six inches in the whole of the remainder of the Province, excepting a narrow strip of the coast area, and the eastern portions of Comillah and Mymensing, and the Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts, Purneah, Bhagulpore, and the larger part of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, and the northern portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in which it ranged from 6 inches upwards to 15 inches. It exceeded 10 inches over a small portion of the Orissa and South-West Bengal coast area, and also locally in the Cooch Behar district, and at Darjeeling and Muddapur in the North Bhagulpore district.

The rainfall was in defect over the western districts of North Behar, the greater part of South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the whole of Orissa, except a very small tract on the coast, and the greater part of Central Bengal. The deficiency was less than two inches, except in parts of Burdwan, Chumparun, and the Cuttack districts.

It was in excess over the central and eastern districts of North Behar, the northern districts of North Bengal, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bancoora, the southern districts of South-West Bengal bordering on the coast, and the whole of East Bengal, excluding Furreedpore and Dacca. Over a large portion of this it exceeded two inches, and was greater than five inches in very small areas represented by the following stations:—Pooree, Contai, Maddapur, Cooch Behar, and Perozepore. The same facts are expressed more precisely in the language of percentages in the table given below which gives complete data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in every district of the Province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due weight being made for the area which each station represents. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the weighted rainfall observations of the past 15 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall of the past month, determined by the same method from the actual rainfalls of the month at the registering stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall of the same period as a percentage. The fourth column gives the same information as the third column, but stated in a slightly different form. It expresses as a percentage how much the rainfall of each district for the past month varied in excess or defect from the normal rainfall, and hence gives the difference between the numbers in the third column and 100.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall, October 1884.	Actual district rainfall, October 1884.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (-).
Orissa	Pooree ...	7.73	12.15	157	+57
	Cuttack ...	6.90	8.58	68	-43
	Balasore ...	5.95	6.75	113	+13
	Midnapore ...	5.79	6.53	113	+13
	24 Pergunnahs ...	4.78	3.50	73	-27
	Howrah ...	4.01	2.81	95	-5
	Hooghly ...	4.48	2.80	65	-35
South-West Bengal	Burdwan ...	4.81	2.80	65	-35
	Bancoora ...	4.44	7.42	167	+67
	Boerbhoom ...	3.31	3.03	92	-8
	Nuddea ...	4.35	3.69	85	-15
	Khoolna ...	4.82	5.97	122	+22
	Jessore ...	4.00	3.97	99	-1
	Moorshedabad ...	4.43	3.59	82	-18
	Chittagong ...	6.46	8.13	126	+26
	Backergunge ...	5.57	7.92	142	+42
	Noakhully ...	7.27	8.87	119	+19
East Bengal	Kurroedpore ...	4.65	3.43	75	-25
	Dacca ...	5.12	4.15	81	-19
	Comilla ...	5.62	7.28	130	+30
	Mymensing ...	5.30	5.08	96	-4
	Pubna ...	4.67	5.69	122	+22
	Bohra ...	4.01	3.83	78	-22
	Rajshahya ...	4.08	3.71	74	-26
North Bengal	Malda ...	4.44	7.08	159	+59
	Dinagopore ...	4.32	5.86	136	+36
	Rungpore ...	5.18	5.63	110	+10
	Cooch Behar ...	6.10	11.20	182	+82
	Julpigoree ...	6.73	9.03	143	+43
	Purneah ...	3.93	8.00	204	+104
	North Bhagulpore ...	3.75	8.98	240	+140
North Behar	Durbhanga ...	2.88	5.75	200	+100
	Mozufferpore ...	3.16	4.89	159	+89
	Chumparan ...	3.40	0.78	23	-77
	Sarun ...	3.93	1.96	50	-50
	Shahabad ...	3.16	2.83	90	-10
	Gya ...	2.57	2.73	106	+6
	Patna ...	3.17	3.68	113	+13
South Behar	Monghyr ...	3.16	3.69	117	+17
	South Bhagulpore ...	3.86	6.22	161	+61
	Southal Pergunnahs ...	3.92	4.86	124	+24
	Hazaribagh ...	3.14	2.25	72	-28
Chutia Nagpur	Lohardugga ...	2.47	1.20	49	-51
	Singbloom ...	3.04	1.51	50	-50
	Manbhoom ...	3.91	2.49	62	-38

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of October 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average means of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 1870 May 1894.	
			Of highest ° each day.	Of lowest ° each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	90.4	64.5	86.0	73.4	79.7	-1.5	9.41	7.53	-0.13	7.1	7.9	-0.8	51.78	58.31
South-West Bengal	90.7	62.0	86.7	73.5	79.1	-2.0	6.42	6.20	-0.14	7.0	6.0	+0.4	44.97	50.73
East Bengal	92.5	61.5	85.3	73.7	79.0	-3.1	5.06	6.25	+0.40	7.8	7.6	+0.2	63.80	79.93
North Bengal	91.5	60.7	84.7	69.1	75.9	-	6.05	5.20	+0.85	6.0	6.0	+0.0	53.14	72.34
North Behar	91.7	59.4	85.5	65.4	76.9	-2.7	5.06	3.53	+1.55	4.8	3.5	+1.5	38.47	47.63
South Behar	95.2	58.2	85.3	65.8	77.0	-2.4	4.01	3.21	+0.81	4.5	4.2	+0.6	30.35	43.19
Chutia Nagpur	83.4	62.5	80.1	66.8	73.4	-3.4	2.12	2.69	-0.00	6.4	5.3	+1.1	37.88	46.18

\* Chyabama not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,  
The 11th November 1884.

JOHN ELLIOT,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.



## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th November 1884.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1884.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	°	°			Inches.	
Nov.	2nd	144.7	10.7	29.880	76.8	85.3	15.1	70.2	73.2	0.770	71.4	65	NW and calm	36	Nil.	Partially cloudy,
"	3rd	141.4	9.5	29.819	76.7	84.1	13.4	70.7	72.0	0.726	69.6	80	NW and calm	46	"	Chiefly cloudy,
"	4th	139.6	10.8	29.800	74.8	82.8	13.0	69.3	69.3	0.644	68.2	75	NNW and calm	50	"	Partially cloudy,
"	5th	135.9	10.6	29.854	73.2	81.6	15.4	66.2	66.2	0.649	61.0	60	NW, NNW and calm	102	"	Chiefly clear,
"	6th	135.7	9.3	29.863	71.7	81.1	15.9	65.3	64.1	0.496	68.8	65	NNW and calm	120	"	Chiefly clear,
"	7th	134.5	10.7	29.810	70.9	80.5	18.1	62.4	65.0	0.643	61.3	72	NW and calm	71	"	Clear, ☐.
"	8th	135.2	10.0	29.859	71.5	80.4	16.2	64.9	64.0	0.615	60.8	67	NW, NNW and calm	89	"	Clear, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

Inches

29.930

29.923

The total number of hours of bright sunshine

Hours.

72.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine

78.3

The mean temperature of the seven days

°

73.7

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

77.9

The extreme variation of temperature

22.9

The maximum temperature

85.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour

Miles.

?

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot

Lbs.

Not measureable.

The mean relative humidity

%

73

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

74

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th November 1884

Inches

Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

0.26

The total fall from 1st January to 8th November 1884

64.61

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

64.78

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a slatted shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newmann's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph, but those from 4th to 8th November from that of an Osler's anemograph and from a Robinson's anemometer.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

A. NEW.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

Calcutta, the 10th November 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.											
			Mean barometric height, 19 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.					
PRIME.	Pooree	Gopalpur*	29.941	29.991	—	N & NNW	503	81.6	71.8	80.3	78.7	77.0	—	78.0	68	81			
	False Point	False Point	29.975	29.997	+0.02	NE	154	87.4	68.3	81.5	68.0	76.6	-1.4	80.6	64	82			
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.916	29.989	+0.073	Calm	24	89.9	61.9	80.0	68.2	77.9	-0.4	81.1	60	81			
	Balasore	Balasore	29.954	29.914	—	NNW & NE	58	83.57	59.6	83.47	60.47	74.71	—	79.9	64	0.4			
	South-West Midnapore	Sauger Island	29.962	29.980	-0.018	N	169	84.3	63.0	85.3	70.7	70.3	-1.3	78.0	70	47			
	South St. Pergunna	Midnapore	29.963	29.917	—	N	100.6	83.6	58.2	83.3	60.4	74.3	—	79.0	63	78			
	St. Pergunna	Calcutta	29.917	29.930	+0.013	NNW	45	85.1	68.6	82.7	65.3	76.5	-1.3	77.3	62	84			
	Howrah	Howrah	29.908	29.911	+0.003	N & NE	26	85.3	61.6	84.6	67.3	78.3	-3.1	77.3	61	84			
	Roostly	Roostly	29.908	29.911	+0.003	N & NE	26	85.3	61.6	84.6	67.3	78.3	-3.1	77.3	61	84			
	Bankura	Bankura	29.976	—	—	NW	33	86.5	58.5	84.3	61.6	74.3	—	76.0	54	82			
SOUTH-WEST FEED.	Bardham	Bardham	29.965	29.903	+0.062	N & NW	48.0	83.6	61.7	84.1	60.7	74.1	-2.6	77.3	70	1.9			
	Macchabahal	Macchabahal	—	—	—	Observatory not started.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Nodda	Nodda	29.981	29.963	—	NNW	66	84.7	61.5	82.7	60.7	74.7	-3.3	78.1	71	83			
	Jessore	Jessore	29.971	29.951	+0.020	ESE	35	85.1	61.0	81.0	67.5	74.5	-3.3	78.4	64	4.0			
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.904	—	—	N	Out of order.	84.1	63.0	79.0	67.4	78.0	—	78.1	63	87			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumuria	29.912	29.900	—	NNW	Out of order.	87.0	64.6	81.6	67.5	74.7	—	74.0	61	17			
	Backergunge	Backergunge	29.934	—	—	N	49	85.0	63.0	82.4	65.7	74.0	—	74.7	73	4.0			
	Naokholly	Naokholly	29.934	—	—	N	41	87.3	63.0	82.0	65.0	74.0	-3.7	75.1	77	3.0			
	Futtedipore	Futtedipore	29.934	29.979	+0.045	N	103.4	86.4	63.0	83.1	67.4	75.5	—	77.7	74	1.6			
	Dacca	Dacca	29.934	29.930	—	NW	112	85.4	60.1	82.7	60.6	74.7	—	78.0	71	8.4			
SOUTH FEED.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.940	29.987	—	NW	61.5	85.2	61.6	81.4	61.2	73.4	—	78.1	78	6.1			
	Bogra and Palma	Bogra	29.991	29.999	—	N	29.4	78.0	57.7	77.1	61.7	69.4	—	77.1	61	1.1			
	Rajshahy	Rajshahy	—	—	—	Observations incomplete.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.974	29.948	—	NE	50	85.8	57.8	82.7	61.2	71.9	—	76.4	69	1.3			
	Bungoor	Bungoor	29.986	29.940	—	E	63.7	84.07	68.1	82.21	60.97	71.37	—	76.4	61	1.0			
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.964	—	—	Calm	—	62.1	57.7	67.1	41.6	49.3	—	61.3	77	6.1			
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.971	—	—	Calm	—	64.7	53.0	64.6	49.4	71.3	-3.3	73.0	65	1.1			
	Darjeeling Hill District	Darjeeling	29.971	29.903	+0.068	Calm	19	84.7	53.0	84.6	49.4	71.3	-3.3	73.0	65	1.1			
	Porabhat	Porabhat	29.945	29.921	+0.024	WNW	113	85.4	63.3	81.6	63.3	72.6	-3.4	76.4	69	8.1			
	North Bhatnagar	North Bhatnagar	29.973	29.903	—	W	111.3	83.0	62.9	83.6	67.4	70.6	—	74.8	64	0.7			
SOUTH FEED.	Chumbar	Chumbar	29.934	—	—	NNW	71.3	84.6	67.1	83.3	68.6	78.0	—	77.2	61	0.1			
	Labra	Labra	29.967	29.930	—	SW	140.5	81.97	60.3	83.2	64.1	74.7	—	77.0	63	9			
	Shahab	Shahab	29.975	29.918	—	NW	Out of order.	84.6	60.9	83.3	63.0	73.1	—	70.7	63	0.4			
	Arta	Arta	29.903	29.906	—	NW	20.8	84.8	64.0	82.2	61.3	71.3	—	70.1	58	0			
	Gya	Gya	29.910	29.913	—	W	34	84.5	54.3	83.6	60.9	72.3	-2.5	73.3	67	0			
	Patna	Patna	29.940	29.989	+0.049	W	39	85.5	54.6	83.4	61.3	73.1	-1.7	74.1	64	0.3			
	South Bhatnagar	South Bhatnagar	29.980	29.996	—	W & W	31	83.4	60.0	81.7	63.7	72.3	—	77.7	60	8.5			
	Shahab	Shahab	29.967	—	—	NW	10.7	84.1	54.6	82.4	62.0	72.7	—	70.7	77	1.6			
	Chandpur	Chandpur	29.918	29.927	+0.009	N & NW	141	78.4	63.3	77.9	64.0	63.4	-2.3	73.3	61	0.4			
	Lahardurga	Lahardurga	29.904	29.916	—	—	—	80.6	62.7	76.4	63.0	67.3	—	71.7	64	1.6			
NORTH FEED.	Chandpur	Chandpur	29.910	—	—	NE	37.49	86.6	63.0	86.0	64.2	73.0	—	70.0	61	0.5			

\* For five days.

† For six days.

**Explanation.**—**Humidity.**—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the week. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions of the district (i.e., the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district during the week divided by the number of stations. A rain

for the week ending Friday, the 7th of November 1884.

Rainfall at week of observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
NH	NH	1.36	NH	1.36	-1.36	48.41	58.43	-7.02	0.0	17	Gopalpore	Pooree	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.16	NH	0.56	-0.56	47.03	51.81	-4.78	0.0	1.0	Pulse Point	Cuttack	Orissa.
NH	0.05	0.73	0.02	0.73	-0.71	50.11	53.11	+3.00	0.2	1.1	Balasore	Balasore	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.12	NH	0.32	-0.20	49.50	51.47	+1.97	0.0	0.8	Major Island	South-West Midnapore	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.21	NH	0.21	-0.21	45.61	40.73	-4.88	0.0	0.7	Midnapore	South 24 Pargannas	Orissa.
0.01	0.04	0.31	0.02	0.81	-0.79	49.04	50.72	-1.68	0.0	0.8	Calcutta	Midnapore	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.20	NH	0.25	-0.25	35.91	40.14	-4.23	0.0	0.6	Calcutta	24 Pargannas	Orissa.
NH	0.06	0.21	0.06	0.81	-0.75	39.02	50.92	-11.90	0.1	0.7	Calcutta	Howrah	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.10	NH	0.10	-0.10	30.42	49.48	-19.06	0.0	0.4	Berhampore	Howrah	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.22	NH	0.3	-0.32	30.42	49.25	-18.83	0.0	0.6	Calcutta	Burdwan	Orissa.
0.19	0.25	0.24	0.13	0.30	-0.02	51.12	52.75	-1.63	0.7	0.7	Manikganj	Burdwan	Orissa.
2.36	0.78	2.41	0.76	0.76	+1.65	108.07	111.18	-3.11	1.3	1.2	Manikganj	Bankura	Orissa.
2.41	1.36	2.41	1.35	1.35	+1.03	82.01	85.58	-3.57	2.0	1.4	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.20	0.72	0.25	0.72	0.72	+3.55	51.12	78.00	-26.88	1.0	1.2	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.45	0.91	0.41	0.91	0.91	+0.01	55.44	105.76	-50.32	1.4	1.3	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.50	0.27	0.53	0.27	0.27	+0.30	47.88	53.70	-5.82	1.3	0.8	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.67	0.45	0.70	0.45	0.45	+0.21	47.80	58.45	-10.65	1.0	0.8	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.07	0.44	1.41	0.44	0.44	+1.07	56.18	70.05	-13.87	1.8	0.9	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.12	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.22	+0.12	45.79	68.37	-22.58	1.0	0.6	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
0.08	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.25	-0.07	37.72	55.50	-17.78	0.3	0.3	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.15	NH	0.15	-0.15	34.00	53.00	-19.00	0.0	0.3	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.08	NH	0.08	-0.08	38.74	55.34	-16.60	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	0	40.70	75.28	-34.58	0.0	0.0	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	0	35.20	115.78	-80.58	0.0	0.0	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.07	NH	0.07	-0.07	115.81	151.07	-35.26	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.01	-0.01	40.10	57.84	-17.74	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.01	-0.01	31.70	42.07	-10.37	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.01	-0.01	61.30	43.88	+17.42	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.01	-0.01	30.51	40.37	-9.86	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.11	NH	0.14	-0.14	29.10	38.28	-9.18	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.18	NH	0.18	-0.18	37.78	30.53	+7.25	0.0	0.2	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.12	NH	0.12	-0.12	38.93	40.23	-1.30	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.03	-0.03	30.52	41.71	-11.19	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.07	NH	0.07	-0.07	31.44	45.47	-14.03	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.23	NH	0.23	-0.23	31.37	40.25	-8.88	0.0	0.3	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.23	NH	0.23	-0.23	30.91	40.96	-10.05	0.0	0.3	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.
NH	NH	0.22	NH	0.22	-0.22	49.07	50.92	-1.85	0.0	1.0	Berhampore	Bankura	Orissa.

period for the past ten years. The variations are negatives when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. 10 The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the arithmetical average of the rainfall returns received by one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th November 1884.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 7th November 1884.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 7th November.	Total rain-fall since 10th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
			Saturday, 1st November.	Sunday, 2nd November.	Monday, 3rd November.	Tuesday, 4th November.	Wednesday, 5th November.	Thursday, 6th November.	Friday, 7th November.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA.	Purba	Purba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.39	59.88	61.43
		Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.12	50.14	47.76
		Bangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.43	50.01	50.98
		Palme Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	51.45	55.53
	Outlook	Outlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	54.40	46.06
		Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.73	43.11	50.12
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	40.85	52.80
		Jajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	44.93	52.68
	Balasore	Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.19	50.00	45.11
		Bhadrach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	50.00	50.00
		Sorati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	43.37	51.44
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	47.00	50.77
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.68	50.85	61.00
		Sagar Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	50.00	54.23
		Tumouk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	45.00	48.00
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	46.15	57.00
	16-Pargunnahs	Diamond Har-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	46.50	57.71
		bour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37	57.99	53.90
		Alipore Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.51	45.50	47.75
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	45.48	50.48
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	45.48	45.48
		Barrack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.29	46.51	45.48
		Burrahat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.29	46.51	45.48
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	46.51	45.48
	Hooghly	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	46.75	48.79
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	46.75	48.79
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	46.75	48.79
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	46.75	48.79
	Hurdwan	Culina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	50.70	43.24
		Hurdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	50.70	47.64
		Culina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	50.70	47.64
		Hurdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	50.70	47.64
	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	46.40	46.40
		Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	46.40	46.40
		Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	46.40	46.40
		Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	46.40	46.40
	Bardhaman	Bardhaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	41.00	41.00
		Bardhaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	41.00	41.00
		Bardhaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.32	41.00	41.00
		Bardhaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	41.00	41.00
	Nadua	Nadua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	41.00	41.00
		Nadua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39	41.00	41.00
		Nadua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	41.00	41.00
		Nadua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	41.00	41.00
	Koochla	Koochla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	41.00	41.00
		Koochla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	41.00	41.00
		Koochla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	41.00	41.00
		Koochla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	41.00	41.00
	Jessore	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	41.00	41.00
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	41.00	41.00
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	41.00	41.00
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	41.00	41.00
	Moorthadabad	Moorthadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	41.00	41.00
		Moorthadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	41.00	41.00
		Moorthadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	41.00	41.00
		Moorthadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	41.00	41.00
WEST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.81	125.75	131.11
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62	84.57	11.19
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.59	61.00	61.00
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	61.00	61.00
	Barisal	Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	84.20	87.00
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	79.00	84.20
	Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	97.63	109.10
		Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	83.23	107.00
	Purandarpore	Purandarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	40.71	58.68
		Purandarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	47.47	57.00
	Dacca	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	57.74	71.44
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	42.41	58.68
	Dumtilla	Dumtilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	57.00	71.44
		Dumtilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	42.41	58.68
	Sylhet	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	57.00	71.44
		Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	42.41	58.68



Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th November 1884—concluded.

[illegible]

*Explanation.*—Indicate that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 12th November 1884.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1884.**

After the considerable burst of rainfall of the last week of October (which occurred between the 23rd and the 27th, fine weather with clear skies and northerly winds set in again over the Province, and continued to the end of the month. Monsoon winds apparently prevailed during this period over the south of the Bay. They were, however, not continued to the Coromandel coast in the normal manner, and weather became unsettled in the Bay on the 31st of October. A rapid fall of the barometer occurred on the first day of the week under review. The winds shifted at the head of the Bay, and indicated feeble cyclonic circulation. A small but severe whirl was generated, probably on the morning of the 1st, in the north-east of the Bay, and passed along the Chittagong coast, and across the mouth of the Megna into the Noakholly and Comillah districts. As it filled up almost entirely before the morning of the 2nd, the observations give little information of its advance. Very strong winds blew over, and to the east of, the path of the centre. It lasted for about five hours (from noon to 5 p.m.) at Chittagong and inflicted much damage on the native craft. It gave very heavy rain to the Chittagong, Noakholly, Comillah, and Backergunge districts, moderately heavy rain to the remainder of East Bengal, and light rain to Jessore, Khulna, Bogra, and Pubna. The Noakholly district received an average of 7·8 inches, Backergunge of 4·3 inches, Chittagong of 2·5 inches, and Comillah of 1·8 inches. The average rainfall of East Bengal for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of the 1st was 2·2 inches. After it passed away, winds began to strengthen again on the Coromandel Coast. On the morning of the 3rd north-east monsoon gradients were again established over the Bay. Heavy rain commenced to fall on that day on the South Coromandel and Ceylon coasts. Madras received nearly 23 inches, and Negapatam 21½ inches, between the 3rd and the 10th. The weather in Bengal from the 2nd has been such as usually accompanies a strong north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. Pressure has been steadily above the average; the mean daily temperature from 2° to 5° below the normal; the minimum night temperature unusually low; the air drier than usual; and the north-westerly winds very steady.

Pressure was slightly above the average at the end of the previous week, on Friday, the 31st October. A very rapid fall occurred during the next 24 hours, which was largest in amount at Calcutta (·15") and Saugor Island (·14"), and diminished northwards, westwards, and eastwards. A slight depression was hence in existence at the head of the Bay, indicating some disturbance. A small cyclonic storm or eddy passed northwards along the Chittagong coast and across the mouth of the Megna during the day. It commenced to fill up during the night, and completely disappeared on Sunday morning, when the barometer was rising rapidly. Pressure was considerably above the average on the 3rd by amounts ranging from 03" to 08". During the remainder of the week it oscillated within narrow limits, and the changes were of no importance. The mean pressure of the week was approximately normal in Orissa, East Bengal, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. It was excessive in Behar, more especially in Central Behar, as represented by Durbhanga and Patna.

*Temperature.*—The disturbance at the commencement of the week brought up moist winds into the Province, which increased the humidity, produced more or less cloud in Bengal, and, as a further consequence, increased temperature, except in the area of heavy rainfall. Hence temperature was slightly above the normal in Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 2nd and 3rd. Normal cold-weather conditions and dry cool winds were established generally over the Province again on the 3rd or 4th, and temperature was considerably below the normal in all divisions after the 3rd. This was chiefly due to the abnormally low night temperatures. The following table giving the minimum night temperature on the first and last day of the week at nine stations illustrates the reduction that has occurred during the week:—

	Minimum temperature registered on Saturday morning, 1st November.	Minimum temperature registered on Friday morning, 7th November.	Decrease during week.
Calcutta ...	73·7	62·2	11·5
Berhampore ...	72·1	62·2	9·9
Chittagong ...	71·0	66·0	5·0
Serajgunge ...	72·2	61·8	10·4
Motihari ...	60·3	54·4	5·9
Buxar ...	67·3	55·9	11·4
Gya ...	67·3	54·2	13·1
Bankipore ...	67·2	59·8	7·4
Nya Doomba ...	67·9	59·5	8·4

The night temperature has hence diminished from 10° to 18° during the past fortnight over the whole of the interior of the Province.

The mean temperature of the week was 4° less than the normal mean at the East Bengal stations, 2° to 3° less in Behar and Chutia Nagpore, and 1° to 2° in Orissa and South-West Bengal.

*Rainfall.*—The only rainfall of the past week occurred in connection with the disturbance of the 1st. Rain was received over the whole of East Bengal, the Jessore and Khoolna districts of South-West Bengal, and the Pubna and Bogra districts of North Bengal. The

amount received was unusually large in the Noakholly, Backergunge, Commillah and Chittagong districts, and moderate or small in the remainder of the area of disturbance. The following table gives the rainfalls registered at 6 P.M. of the 1st, exceeding two inches:—

District.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.
Noakholly	Noakholly ...	8.90
	Fenny ...	6.50
	Potnakhally ...	6.00
Backergunge	Barrisaul ...	3.71
	Bhola ...	3.06
	Chittagong ...	2.74
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	2.46
	Raugamati ...	2.16

A few light showers fell on the 2nd, but they were of no importance. The average rainfall of the week is very small, except in the coast districts of Orissa and East Bengal. It is less than a tenth of an inch generally in Behar, and than a quarter of an inch over the greater part of North and South-West Behar and the northern districts of East Bengal. It varies between half an inch and an inch and a half over Orissa and the coast districts of East Bengal. The rainfall of the week was eight times its normal amount in Noakholly, six times in Backergunge, four times in Commillah and Chittagong. It was in excess by small or moderate amounts in Mymensingh, Dacca, and Furraddpore. It was slightly in defect in Jessore and Bogra and Pubna. No rainfall in any other district of the Province.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 7th November 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May.	
			of highest of each day.	of lowest of each day.	of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orissa	88.9	80.6	83.7	69.4	78.5	-0.9	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.1	1.2	-1.1	0.01	0.80	51.30	53.67	
South-West Bengal	80.5	68.0	63.9	67.1	75.0	-2.3	0.00	0.29	-0.29	0.2	0.7	-0.5	0.06	0.29	41.71	61.02	
East Bengal	87.5	66.1	81.9	67.0	74.4	-3.8	0.20	0.04	+1.00	1.3	0.9	+0.4	2.20	0.54	65.33	75.17	
North Bengal	85.8	67.6	80.8	68.1	71.6	-	0.00	0.08	-0.02	0.2	0.2	0	0.00	0.08	43.18	72.33	
North Behar	85.6	62.9	65.3	60.0	72.0	-2.6	Nil	0.03	-0.02	0.0	0.1	-0.1	Nil	0.02	56.10	67.05	
South Behar	87.0	64.2	82.7	62.7	72.7	-2.1	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.0	0.2	-0.2	Nil	0.10	30.11	63.09	
Chota Nagpur	80.8	64.7	61.2	61.6	71.4	-1.6	Nil	0.23	-0.23	0.0	0.3	-0.3	Nil	0.22	50.21	67.17	

\* Dinapore not included.  
† Meerut not included.  
‡ Chyabasa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 11th November 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1884.**

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ... ..	29.880		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29.832		
The highest pressure in the month ... ..	30.109	19th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month ... ..	29.589	2nd	16h.
The range of pressure ... ..	0.520		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	235.6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	350.1		
	☉		
The mean temperature of the month ... ..	78.5		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers...	81.5		
The highest temperature in the month ... ..	88.2	13th	
The lowest temperature in the month ... ..	65.0	30th	
The range of temperature during the month ... ..	22.3		
The mean daily range of temperature ... ..	11.6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ... ..	16.4	30th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month ... ..	82		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month ... ..	0.796		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers..	0.854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ... ..	4.17		
The average cloud proportion of October from 7 years' registers ..	4.24		
The total rainfall of the month ... ..	8.71		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet above the ground)	8.15		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5.61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ... ..	1.53	3rd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ... ..	5		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers ... ..	10		
	☉		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ... ..	139.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ... ..	54.4		
The greatest sun temperature ... ..	153.0	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ... ..	66.2	27th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ... ..	64.3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ... ..	9.0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ... ..	13.9	30th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ... ..	65.2		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ... ..	143.0	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ... ..	13.0	{ 23rd 2 to 3 P.M. 24th 1 to 2 "	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			
N. 119, NE. 34, E. 66, SE. 62, S. 32, SW. 26, W. 46, NW. 72, Calm 268.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.8 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 10th November 1884.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,  
Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th November 1884.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
		"	"	"	"	"	Inches.	"	%	Inches.
November	2nd	77.7	83.8	13.2	70.6	73.9	.787	72.0	83	Nil
"	3rd	78.1	83.9	12.0	71.8	72.4	.720	69.4	75	"
"	4th	75.0	81.9	15.0	67.4	69.8	.629	65.5	71	"
"	5th	73.8	82.4	17.4	65.0	66.3	.532	60.7	63	"
"	6th	72.5	81.3	17.5	63.8	63.9	.481	57.9	60	"
"	7th	70.9	81.8	20.8	61.0	64.9	.537	61.0	71	"
"	8th	72.3	79.8	10.5	63.8	65.5	.640	61.1	68	"

The mean temperature of the seven days

The extreme variation of temperature

The maximum temperature

The mean relative humidity

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th November 1884

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;  
Calcutta, the 10th November 1884.

H. F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological  
Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1884.**

		☉	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	79.0	
The highest temperature during the month	...	89.4	9th, 13th & 16th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	66.0	30th
The range of temperature during the month	...	23.8	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	12.8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	17.3	20th
The mean humidity during the month	...	83	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	.823	
The total rainfall of the month	...	3.76	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	1.48	3rd
The number of rainy days in the month	...	7	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;  
The 10th November 1884.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

## MEMORANDA.

THE first class Municipalities in Bengal presented during the week ending 25th October 1884, the birth and death-rates of 25.8 and 28.7 per 1,000 of population, respectively, against the proportions in the preceding week ending 18th October, of 25.7 and 29.0 per 1,000, respectively.

2. These events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Mozufferpore	...	45.0	Jessore	...	55.1
Comillah	...	38.5	Gya	...	47.1
Serampore	...	37.9	Chupra	...	45.9
Bhagulpore	...	37.1	Dacca	...	39.6
Howrah	...	36.9	Uttarpara	...	37.8
Burdwan	...	36.6	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	36.2
Durbhanga	...	33.8	Kishnaghur	...	36.0
Kishnaghur	...	32.2	Purneah	...	34.6
Gya	...	31.5	Midnapore	...	32.6
Midnapore	...	31.0	Poori	...	32.1
			Serampore	...	29.4

3. The mean rates at which the population of the Municipalities died from the principal diseases, exhibit no very marked variations in comparison with the mortality during the preceding week, *vide* figures given below:—

		Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
		25th October 1884.	18th October 1884.
Cholera	...	1.8	1.4
Small-pox	...	.1	.03
Fever	...	13.3	12.8
Bowel-complaints	...	4.7	4.9
Injury	...	.3	.4
Other causes	...	8.4	9.4

4. Of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" were most fatal in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Chupra	... 16.5	Jessore	... 42.8	Serampore	... 13.7	Gya	... 17.1
Naraingarj	... 12.4	Purneah	... 34.6			Dacca	... 15.6
Gya	... 4.8	Kishnaghur	... 28.4			Suburbs of Calcutta	13.9
Suburbs of Calcutta	... 2.3					Poori	... 12.8
						Midnapore	... 10.8

5. The mortality of the week, classified under the heads of Sex, Class, and Age, stands as follows:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	31.8	Christians	...	34.8	Under 1 year	...	255.6
Females	...	25.1	Hindus	...	30.4	1 and under 5 years	...	55.6
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	143		Mahomedans	...	24.5	6 " 10 "	...	13.9
			Other classes	...	72.8	10 " 15 "	...	17.7
						15 " 20 "	...	15.2
						20 " 30 "	...	18.2
						30 " 40 "	...	22.1
						40 " 50 "	...	21.4
						50 " 60 "	...	25.1
						60 years and upwards	...	63.8

B. LIDDESDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

The 10th November 1884.

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

## Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 25th October 1884.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										SEX.										
		Males.	Females.	Total.	NUMBER OF—			DEATHS FROM—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.							Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.								
					Total.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Return.	Howel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.				Typhoid.	Howel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.		
Bardwan	Bardwan	18,463	16,017	34,480	14	10	24	21.3	16.3	38.6	140	10	1	1	1	15.3	1.5	...	6.1	22.9	33.6	8	7	23.0	22.7	114		
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,433	33,360	13	7	20	20.1	10.9	31.0	145	11	2	1	1	17.0	3.1	1.0	10.6	32.3	13.9	12	9	32.9	23.1	135		
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	8	...	8	10.7	...	10.7	No female births.	14	1	...	...	16.7	1.3	...	6.7	28.1	29.6	14	7	33.0	18.6	200		
Serampore	Serampore	13,569	12,937	26,506	10	9	19	19.6	17.1	37.3	111	5	1	...	...	13.5	1.3	...	6.9	28.4	37.4	8	7	30.7	26.1	134		
Utterpara	Utterpara	3,640	2,444	6,084	...	4	4	...	13.9	15.9	No male births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9	37.8	18.9	2	2	34.1	42.8	100
Howrah	Howrah	69,999	44,630	114,629	47	28	75	23.1	13.3	36.9	147	19	14	...	...	9.9	6.9	...	5.4	21.6	26.1	24	20	20.5	20.3	139		
Suburban	Suburban	167,966	104,334	272,300	71	59	130	14.7	12.2	26.9	120	64	31	2	2	13.2	6.4	...	13.9	36.3	33.9	106	69	37.4	34.1	135		
Kishinagar	Kishinagar	12,463	14,214	27,677	7	10	17	13.2	18.9	32.3	70	15	1	...	...	19.0	1.9	...	5.8	32.9	29.6	11	8	43.1	29.3	187		
Ranaghat	Ranaghat	4,093	4,533	8,626	...	1	1	...	6.9	6.0	No male births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	19.0	13.0	1	1	13.9	11.2	100
Santipur	Santipur	13,704	15,378	29,082	4	8	12	7.0	15.0	21.0	10	...	...	...	...	42.4	8.1	...	6.1	33.1	30.6	8	3	11.6	42.8	250		
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,665	8,495	1	2	3	6.1	12.2	18.3	60	7	1	...	...	18.4	...	...	...	...	18.4	15.9	4	3	19.3	17.3	135	
Rampore	Rampore	10,705	9,055	19,760	5	3	8	13.1	7.9	21.0	166	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjiling	Darjiling	5,029	2,947	7,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	Dacca	42,788	57,376	100,164	18	14	32	9.7	8.1	17.8	107	27	8	...	...	17.6	5.2	...	15.3	39.6	34.9	37	24	43.0	55.4	134		
Narayanganj	Narayanganj	7,005	4,860	11,865	9	...	...	6.3	...	...	No female births.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	8	2	10	18.3	4.7	23.0	400	3	1	1	1	7.0	3.3	2.3	9.4	21.1	9.4	4	5	13.6	29.6	80		
Comilla	Comilla	6,133	5,333	11,466	6	4	10	23.1	15.3	38.4	150	2	...	...	...	7.7	...	...	7.7	13.9	3.8	4	...	...	...	...	No female deaths.	
Panna	Panna	78,763	81,413	160,176	37	31	68	12.0	10.0	22.0	112	33	9	1	1	11.4	2.9	...	6.8	21.4	25.7	33	31	23.1	19.8	113		
Gya	Gya	34,390	37,381	71,771	20	16	36	13.7	17.9	31.6	74	24	11	1	1	16.4	7.5	...	17.1	47.1	31.9	41	26	35.7	33.5	146		
Arrah	Arrah	20,909	22,205	43,114	7	4	11	6.4	4.3	10.7	175	7	1	...	...	8.4	1.2	...	2.4	14.4	14.0	6	7	12.4	10.3	71		
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	25,064	19,659	44,723	21	16	37	25.6	19.6	45.0	131	16	1	...	...	19.6	1.3	...	9.0	24.8	45.0	17	3	33.3	7.9	667		
Burhanpur	Burhanpur	33,774	32,822	66,596	13	30	43	18.2	23.7	41.9	43	9	3	1	1	7.1	7.1	...	5.5	20.9	13.0	12	14	18.4	22.6	84		
Surat	Surat	26,444	27,206	53,650	10	6	16	9.3	4.8	14.1	200	20	4	...	...	19.0	3.9	...	5.4	29.0	28.9	16	16	23.1	23.6	104		
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	26,640	27,313	53,953	22	19	41	19.9	17.2	37.1	115	18	6	...	...	16.3	6.4	...	4.6	19.1	23.6	13	8	24.2	15.9	400		
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,124	29,306	57,430	6	8	14	5.4	7.2	12.7	75	8	5	1	1	7.2	4.0	...	...	...	31.1	8	3	46.2	15.9	150		
Purneah	Purneah	6,403	6,353	12,756	1	...	1	3.4	...	...	No female births.	10	...	...	...	34.6	...	...	...	...	34.0	25.3	9	6	33.9	27.7	150	
Poori	Poori	13,097	11,205	24,302	4	6	10	6.4	18.6	24.4	64	6	...	...	...	10.7	4.3	...	12.9	32.1	25.3	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Total	702,670	619,419	1,322,089	302	204	506	12.6	13.7	26.3	113	339	119	5	215	120	13.3	4.7	...	8.4	29.7	39.0	430	298	31.8	22.1	143	

\* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives was 2,341 before, so it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "All causes" under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans was not taken before the authorities were of any assistance.

		13	14	15	16	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Age.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	DEATHS AMONG—					CLASS.					DEATHS.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										Age.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

The 10th November 1884.

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

## IRRIGATION BRANCH.

## MAHARODDI DIVISION.

Statement showing the working of the Steamer "Aurora" running between Cuttack and Chandbally for the year 1883-84.

Name of vessel.	Name of Master.	Distance in miles.	Number of trips.	Miles run.	PASSENGERS.				GOODS.				Working expenses, including tolls.	Profit or loss.	Profit last year.				
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.					Cubic feet.	Number of bags and bales.	Amount realized.	Gross receipts.
					No.	Amount realized.	No.	Amount realized.	No.	Amount realized.	No.	Amount realized.							
Steamer Aurora.	1883	105	9	890	112 13 0	112 13 0	25	115 1 0	1,353	1,907 13 0	1,053	1,435 11 0	445	5,948	1,935 5 8	5,271 0 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	April	100	4	400	67 3 0	67 3 0	11	45 4 0	493	391 10 0	510	498 1 8	...	1,024	644 11 0	1,764 10 4	1,387 10 1	1,643 0 2	-1,737 11 1
	May	100	5	500	116 6 0	116 6 0	24	140 10 0	2,835	2,331 11 0	2,845	2,345 11 0	545	1,352	1,245 11 0	1,764 10 4	1,695 8 9	1,935 8 9	2,387 2 7
	June	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	July	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	August	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	September	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	October	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	November	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	December	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	January	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	February	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
	March	100	5	500	88 3 0	88 3 0	21	77 0 0	1,716	1,253 11 8	1,741	1,417 13 0	1,335	1,283	1,284 5 4	8,194 10 4	1,665 1 6	1,053 8 10	1,016 10 0
					310	2,735 5 3	406	2,151 4 0	23,044	17,615 0 9	22,872	22,521 10 0	14,453	60,743	17,576 8 6	40,300 2 9	18,504 8 3	21,691 13 5	9,649 10 1
Add and deduct salaries of permanent establishment													3,400 0 0	-2,417 9 3					
Total													21,093 8 3	19,405 12 5	4,425 9 5				

NOTE.—Estimated value of steamer Aurora, three passenger boats, and five cargo flats—Rs. Rs. 1000.

Published for general information.

C. W. ODLING,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 27th September 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

STAPLES.	1884.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
ANIMALS, LIVING.	No.		No.					
Horses, ponies, and mules	148	1,771	117	2,100	29	329		428
Cattle	137	2,354	192	1,084	55	770		
Sheep and goats	1,702	1,094	1,411	1,141	291			47
Other kinds	14	627			14	627		
Total	302	285	320	3,325	18	2,971		1,979
ROPE								
Cables and ropes	6	10	17	12	11	2		2
Gauchoose (Indian rubber)	14	35	17	34	3	3		3
Chinese and Japanese ware	3,99,419	1,51,657	4,46,829	2,27,067	47,410	75,410		56,300
Coal and coke, up	19,46,828	2,78,181	19,34,374	2,77,821	12,454	2,180		
Ditto, down	16,172	16,078	20,653	30,806	4,481	13,728		26,740
Cotton, raw	10,770	16,842	10,413	16,861	357	61		19
Twist and yarn (European)	11,277	6,220	6,778	6,538	4,500	631		
Ditto (Indian)	1,49,703	1,87,390	1,20,948	1,40,150	28,755	40,744		
Piece-goods (European)	27,700	21,275	25,001	10,183	2,699	1,740		
Ditto (Indian)	107	63	145	48	38	7		58
Asafetida	1,319	2,124	1,434	2,118	115	10		58
Other sorts, not intoxicating	271	104	424	313	153	223		129
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i.e., arsenic, bhang, ganja, and enurux, &c.)								
Indigo	4,591	2,207	6,709	2,704	2,118	1,008		441
Madder or manjit	30	14	85	41	55	27		23
Safflower	10,629	11,783	11,983	11,808	1,354	784		45
Turmeric	7,825	6,640	6,678	5,418	1,147	1,231		10
Other kinds	427	1,031	433	1,011	6	20		
Porcelain	168	433	107	444	61	9		
Jute, raw	61,478	30,004	77,817	52,363	16,339	16,239		16,239
Do., manufactured (gunny bags and cloth)	1,188	272	774	150	414	122		22
Other fibres, raw	2,174	750	2,252	788	78	38		22
Ditto, manufactured	4,308	2,708	4,151	2,587	157	380		22
Coconuts	28,004	15,450	31,753	24,234	3,749	2,100		1,380
All other kinds	2,80,884	74,382	14,74,014	6,52,302	11,93,170	4,76,380		4,76,380
Wheat	2,13,349	49,402	1,61,340	42,432	52,009	6,960		1,30,010
Grain and pulses	1,03,810	78,711	4,68,340	1,68,621	3,64,530	8,82,530		1,30,010
Rice, husked	48,550	14,300	19,391	4,064	29,159	10,236		58,150
Do., unhusked	1,37,326	84,412	1,33,475	66,092	4,851	18,814		11,856
Other rice and spring crops	2,465	1,251	2,640	1,406	175	154		148
Gums and resins	44,704	21,825	38,990	20,150	5,714	1,690		
Hides and skins	11,020	7,577	10,130	6,707	890	1,270		
Hides of cattle								
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals								
Horns	1,803	1,354	934	780	869	438		45
Lac dye	770	395	510	375	260	120		10
Do. shell	18,055	17,308	16,104	17,183	1,951	183		1,768
Do. stick and other kinds	29,400	7,049	27,709	10,307	1,691	6,000		1,937
Leather, unmanufactured	2,374	4,317	2,050	3,716	324	621		184
Ditto, manufactured	4,439	5,407	4,330	5,876	109	1,469		4,307
Liquor	15,801	18,018	18,110	20,825	2,924	3,079		4,307
Male	75	32	91	109	16	10		8
Metals and manufactures	26,801	35,634	34,385	33,804	1,416	1,780		
Brass and copper	90,623	78,221	96,765	70,059	6,142	8,165		
Iron	15,892	10,420	12,002	15,320	2,848	1,104		
Other metals	16,884	11,107	15,622	9,315	3,492	1,881		
Oil	981	1,223	1,102	1,607	121	384		
Opium	1,094	2,201	1,073	2,550	179	70		284
Paints and colours	21,031	20,844	20,300	20,100	731	7,763		19,166
Provisions	4,798	4,871	4,803	4,803	95	6		30
Other kinds	2,81,810	8,103	4,30,020	8,315	1,48,210	1,950		1,950
Railway materials	1,44,777	56,001	2,41,005	2,12,005	96,228	5,16,816		2,15,804
Ditto, ditto, foreign	4,67,808	1,20,417	4,44,000	1,25,005	23,808	4,001		4,001
Salt	24,713	23,440	51,047	24,100	26,334	1,800		
Saltpetre	27,224	7,775	18,373	7,531	8,851	2,700		
Other saline substances	3,13,779	80,185	7,82,980	2,42,027	4,69,895	1,40,180		1,40,180
Mustard and rape	1,47,181	61,054	1,70,051	60,684	22,870	25,170		8,086
Fil or singly	7,867	8,750	4,007	1,103	3,860	7,647		7,647
Other seeds	94,706	54,800	1,01,870	87,706	7,164	7,010		1,780
Indigo seed	34,217	17,181	14,117	6,881	20,100	10,300		
Tea seed								
Other kinds	16,618	9,072	37,048	13,832	20,430	11,330		2,204
Silk, raw	2,698	3,154	2,354	3,920	1,266	80		
Do., manufactured (European)	17	51			17	51		318
Do., ditto (Indian)	10,367	8,037	10,527	8,821	160	160		619
Spices	62,631	7,010	89,084	18,003	26,453	36,003		4,174
Stone and marble	67,741	29,109	1,43,430	60,200	75,689	31,091		23,161
Sugar	22,177	8,870	37,909	7,641	15,732	5,771		1,011
Do., refined	22,177	8,870	37,909	7,641	15,732	5,771		1,011
Do., unrefined	22,177	8,870	37,909	7,641	15,732	5,771		1,011
Tea, Indian	141	5	213	30	72	25		15
Do., foreign	23,044	9,867	25,031	17,121	1,987	11,043		7,004
Tobacco	31,186	7,907	34,839	6,371	3,653	1,790		284
Firewood	12,184	724	17,540	970	5,356	2,552		
Wool, raw	1,350	1,865	1,257	960	93	433		
Do., manufactured (European)	304	539	101	105	203	434		
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	2,400	2,775	2,000	2,373	400	400		
Shawls								10
All other articles of merchandise	2,16,068	1,54,644	2,32,418	1,88,694	16,350	17,730		16,135
Government stores	18,709	36,902	14,333	24,057	4,368	12,006		
Minerals	52,064	8,824	78,483	13,024	26,419	15,421		4,094
Total	50,50,840	10,77,937	58,10,720	29,89,030	1,60,400	1,07,814	37,47,297	11,19,436

*General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during five weeks ended 27th September 1884.*

INCREASES.

*Piece-goods.*—This increase is due to a better demand on account of the Doorga Poojah Holidays.

*Government Stores.*—Large despatches of gunpowder and other stores to the Punjab account for this increase.

DECREASES.

*Coal, &c.*—This decrease is attributable to fluctuating demand on foreign railways.

*Railway Material, Foreign.*—The heavy falling off in this material was owing to the despatches for State and other railways under construction having been less than during the corresponding period last year.

*Seeds.*—Small stocks, and buyers holding out for lower rates, caused a less active market than last year.

*Rice.*—This decrease is accounted for by the old crop having been deficient and the new crop not in the market.

*Cotton.*—This is assignable to a drop in the prices at Liverpool, which caused dulness in the Indian markets.

*Sugar.*—Partial failure of last year's crop accounts for the falling off in this staple.

*Wheat.*—An exceedingly dull market, and almost total absence of demand for export, account for the decrease in wheat traffic.

*Gunny.*—This is due to the stagnation in the wheat traffic.

*Ghee.*—Due to ordinary fluctuation of trade.

*Tobacco.*—Want of demand in Punjab and Rajputana caused the decrease in this staple.

ALLEN MARRS, Dy. Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 10th November 1884.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 1,509½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	190,804	2,67,303 11 0	19,24,370 10	4,85,875 8 0	14,002 8 0	7,57,803 4 0	83,844	70,990	1,54,834
Or per mile of railway	.....	170 7 4	.....	321 15 1	9 11 8	502 1 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	3,363,885	37,82,306 10 0	3,17,00,570 20	72,29,336 1 1	2,49,916 3 8	1,19,57,477 13 9	1,030,034	1,414,797	2,444,831
Total for 18 weeks	3,554,689	40,49,609 0 0	3,36,24,940 20	77,15,211 7 1	2,63,877 0 9	1,20,15,415 1 9	1,113,878	1,485,787	2,599,665
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	177,747	2,64,702 5 5	11,90,017 30	5,56,800 14 0	17,021 8 4	8,86,523 9 9	70,190	116,914	187,104
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	175 8 8	.....	300 0 6	11 4 8	588 11 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,505,773	26,38,774 11 8	4,26,67,050 20	1,11,63,703 3 1	3,10,193 4 7	1,53,18,681 3 4	1,123,780	2,399,471	3,523,251

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
1,509	Rs. 2,67,304	Rs. 170	1,509½	Rs. 2,67,303	Rs. 170	1,500	Rs. 2,64,33,239	Rs. 17,608	1,509½	Rs. 1,20,15,415	Rs. 15,363	.....	Rs. 87,90,875

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th October 1884 on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
A.—Total traffic for the week	73,335	30,046 0 0	4,01,239 0	1,01,814 0 0	14,069 0 0	1,45,933 0 0	12,554	12,940	25,494
Or per mile of railway	204	83 6 0	1,118 0	284 0 0	.....	380 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,317,776	5,17,231 0 0	51,18,310 0	12,13,505 0 0	1,19,848 0 0	18,50,868 0 0	201,314	178,827	380,141
Total for 17 weeks	1,391,111	5,47,277 0 0	55,19,549 0	13,25,419 0 0	1,34,111 0 0	19,12,407 0 0	213,868	191,767	405,635
COMPARISON.									
B.—Total for corresponding week of previous year	71,284	40,846 0 0	3,85,827 0	92,306 0 0	8,677 0 0	1,11,170 0 0	9,813	8,467	18,280
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	199	112 0 0	901 0	174 0 0	.....	286 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,263,550	5,90,364 0 0	49,35,446 0	10,15,883 0 0	1,74,718 0 0	17,70,969 0 0	198,334	186,073	384,407

A.—Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz. Rs. 2,957 and Rs. 5,919 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic.

B.—Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal Railway for working, viz. Rs. 1,024, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 2,171.

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1884.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
359	Rs. 1,11,170	Rs. 309	359	Rs. 1,12,328	Rs. 313	359	Rs. 29,07,545	Rs. 81,044	359	Rs. 30,19,545	Rs. 84,129	Rs. 92,390	.....

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1884 on 126 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
A.—Total traffic for the week ...	17,547	7,010 9 0	7,471 0	770 0 0	68 0 0	7,838 0 0	2,390	1,819	4,209
Or per mile of railway ...	139	56 0 0	59 0 0	6 0 0	.....	62 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	278,825	1,07,634 0 0	1,03,875 0	15,263 0 0	893 0 0	1,23,592 0 0	40,402	18,543	58,945
Total for 17 weeks ...	296,372	1,14,644 0 0	1,11,345 0	16,033 0 0	753 0 0	1,31,420 0 0	52,252	20,355	72,607
COMPARISON.									
B.—Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,378	1,888 0 0	14,883 0	434 0 0	10 0 0	2,049 0 0	590	312	1,502
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	66	12 10 11	118 0	3 7 1	0 2 1	10 4 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding date of previous year ...	160,820	28,890 0 0	2,27,921 0	5,067 0 0	401 0 0	33,078 0 0	15,353	5,218	20,571

## FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 25TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	2,049	50	126	7,838	62	35	63,815	1,829	124	2,67,938	2,151	2,04,170	.....

## PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,437	6,055 7 0	35,204 30	2,020 13 0	60 4 0	6,432 8 0	1,767½	480½	2,504
Or per mile of railway ...	217	121 0 7	616 20	45 14 0	1 0 10	135 9 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	215,871	1,34,604 14 6	7,42,528 30	21,046 14 0	1,624 10 3	1,80,506 8 8	29,105½	17,061½	46,237
Total for 17 weeks ...	228,308	1,41,659 5 0	7,77,738 30	22,673 11 0	1,694 14 3	1,92,248 14 3	30,163½	17,058½	47,221
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,383	4,530 10 0	51,209 20	2,690 7 0	39 15 0	7,147 0 0	1,690	1,078	2,778
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	145	79 8 11	810 30	46 5 0	* 1 0 0	124 16 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding date of previous year ...	205,308	1,09,615 11 7	5,50,682 10	30,904 14 0	967 7 0	1,40,578 0 7	33,609	11,459	44,940

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	7,147	125	57½	9,645	169	57½	2,09,102	4,705	57½	3,12,700	5,467	47,094	.....



## GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIT-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	1,900	Rs. 4. 2.	Mds. 0	Rs. 4. 2.	Rs. 4. 2.	Rs. 4. 2.	230	99	329
Or per mile of railway	158	2. 12. 0	0	2. 12. 0	2. 12. 0	2. 12. 0	19	8	27
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	34,534	6,001 0 0	1,25,182 0	2,893 1 9	481 0 8	9,005 8 0	2,053 4	2,167 4	4,220 8
Total for 18 weeks	36,434	6,108 15 0	1,28,082 0	3,241 13 0	487 5 3	10,866 2 0	2,383 4	2,266 8	4,650 12
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,765	328 1 6	14,801 0	201 12 0	16 6 0	545 8 8	163	146	309
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	147	27 5 8	1,234 0	16 12 0	1 6 0	45 13 0	13	12	25
Total in corresponding date of previous year	37,715	5,551 9 6	1,02,503 0	4,230 14 0	428 14 0	11,291 5 0	3,054	2,000	5,054

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
18	640	54	18	690	58	18	26,325	2,355	12	28,102	2,342	1,777	.....

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIT-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	4,128	Rs. 4. 12. 0	Mds. 20	Rs. 4. 12. 0	Rs. 4. 12. 0	Rs. 4. 12. 0	645	834	1,479
Or per mile of railway	55	48 14 4	0	51 2 11	1 6 0	78 18 5	8	11	19
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	71,005	10,114 8 0	7,00,457 0	18,409 15 3	1,026 12 0	97,161 8 0	10,737	15,435	26,172
Total for 18 weeks	76,903	12,533 13 6	7,45,433 0	24,756 14 3	1,729 6 0	1,03,924 1 9	11,344	16,571	27,915
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,973	4,134 8 7	60,109 0	3,166 8 0	144 10 0	7,435 7 7	838	1,070	1,908
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	66	55 5 10	808 0	42 7 7	1 16 8	98 13 11	11	14	25
Total in corresponding date of previous year	77,444	11,589 5 1	6,61,229 0	20,606 0 0	2,034 7 0	1,03,225 12 1	11,371	15,415	26,786

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,435	100	74½	8,375	112	74½	1,97,567	2,621	74½	2,01,901	2,708	18,334	.....



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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### STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1884.

#### RESOLUTION.

##### Read again—

Circular letter to Commissioners of Divisions, No. 16T—R, dated 7th October 1884, calling for detailed reports on the harvest prospects, and on the state of the water and fodder-supply in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

##### Read—

The Reports submitted in reply by the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The rainfall statistics for each district of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the six months ending 31st October 1884.

The south-west monsoon of the year 1883 was feeble in Bengal and gave deficient rainfall over a large part of the province. It terminated much earlier than usual in the last week of September. There was a remarkable atmospheric

disturbance in the first week of December 1883, which gave general rain to the greater part of the province, but with this exception the last cold-weather rains were unusually light. The first six or seven weeks of the following hot weather were hence excessively dry, the temperature increasing with great rapidity and culminating in a period of extreme heat and dryness during the second and third weeks of April last. Higher temperatures and lower ranges of humidity were registered at the Behar stations at that time than have been observed for many years in April. The intense heat in the interior gave rise to strong sea winds, which produced much atmospheric disturbance during the early part of last May, and, in consequence, frequent local storms of abnormal severity in every part of these provinces, except South Behar and Chota Nagpur, where dry westerly winds prevailed. About the 10th May dry hot weather again set in.

The general influence of the heated interior regions of India now began to draw the south-east winds across the equator, and thus to generate the south-west monsoon at the entrance to the Bay of Bengal. Squally weather with strong south-west winds and heavy rain followed, which culminated in a small but intense cyclonic disturbance which struck the Aracan coast at Akyab. A short lull followed this brief rush of wind and rain, when another outburst of less intensity, but greater diffusion, permanently established the south-west monsoon over the Bay. The monsoon reached the Bengal coast on the 31st of May, and by the first week of June had extended over the whole province. The rainfall of May was above the average over nearly the whole of North and East Bengal, and the greater part of South Bengal, excessive local falls occurring in Cooch Behar, Julpigori, Mymensingh, and South Chittagong. It was deficient over the remainder of the province, more especially in Orissa and the Darjeeling Hills.

The subsequent distribution of the monsoon rainfall was largely due to the peculiar atmospheric conditions which obtained at the commencement and during the greater part of the rains. Barometric pressure was relatively high in East Bengal, and perhaps North Bengal. It was, on the other hand, lowest, relatively to the normal distribution, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. These peculiar conditions helped to draw the main body of the monsoon current into the south-western districts of the province, and hence to give abnormally light monsoon rains over the area of excessive pressure and its neighbourhood, including East and North Bengal and North and Central Behar.

The monsoon current at its first establishment over the province was feeble; and the transition from the showery weather of the month of May to the rains of June was therefore much less marked than usual. Light to moderate rain fell during the first week of June, and fairly abundant rain during the second week. A partial break in the rains then ensued, to be followed by a storm at the head of the Bay in the third week of the month, and by several days' general rain. The rainfall of June was very irregularly distributed; Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal receiving too much, while the fall was below the average over the remainder of the province. The deficiency, however, was small, except in Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Shahabad, and Chota Nagpur.

In July a series of five small storms, which formed in rapid succession near the head of the Bay, gave heavy rain to the Orissa and Chota Nagpur districts over which they passed, and drew away the rain-giving winds from East and North Bengal and Behar. The rainfall of July was accordingly in excess over the greater part of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Midnapore, and the coast districts of South and East Bengal. It was also locally in excess in Purneah and Cooch Behar, but elsewhere in defect, the deficiency being greatest in Central Behar, Bengal, Mymensingh, and Dacca.

The early part of the month of August was marked by a break in the rains in North Bengal and Behar, followed by a more prolonged cessation in North Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall of the month was below the normal everywhere, with the exception of one or two isolated areas where it was excessive. The deficiency was proportionately largest over Central and North Behar, Central and North Bengal, and the northern districts of East Bengal, and exceeded 50 per cent. in Bogra, Dinagepore, Nuddea, and Rajshahye.

In spite of a prolonged break, the rainfall of September was above the average over the north-western and southern districts of Behar, Chota Nagpur, the southern and central districts of South-West Bengal, and the coast districts of East Bengal. Elsewhere it was in defect, the deficiency being greatest in Mymensingh, and in the Rajshahye and Bhagalpore Divisions.

The rainfall in October was of a very unusual nature and extremely favourable, considering the previous character of the monsoon. Early in the month a depression formed in Behar, due apparently to the combined action of the Bombay and Bengal branches of the monsoon current. This gave general rain over the whole of Behar and the greater portion of Bengal, the rain being heaviest over the area most in want of it, including the north-eastern districts of North Behar and the northern and central districts of North Bengal. This rain was followed by clear dry weather with northerly winds, but after a short interval heavy rain, with north-east winds, continued for some days. This ceased on the 20th, but immediately a small depression formed off the north-west coast of the Bay, which, advancing into South-West Bengal, gave general rain, uniformly distributed, over the whole province. The usual cold-weather winds then began, and the south-west monsoon ended. Thus the south-west monsoon of 1884 was of unusual character. It was, as a rain-giving current, moderately strong in June and the earlier part of July, excessively weak in August, somewhat stronger in September, and above average strength in October. One of the more important features of a weak monsoon is the abnormal irregularity of the distribution of the rainfall. A reference to the tables printed as an appendix to this Resolution will show that this feature was very strongly marked, and that even in the same district the rainfall varied within wide limits, so that one station received ample supplies, whilst an adjacent one suffered from drought.

The foregoing paragraphs give a general sketch of the meteorological conditions which prevailed throughout Bengal during the last year. It remains to indicate how these varied in the several divisions, and how the variations affected the outturn of the crops. The result will afford a further confirmation of the close dependence of the harvest outturn of these provinces on the propitious distribution of the rainfall, rather than (within necessary limits) on its actual quantity. It will also supply a proof of the great advantages to Government of a competent Meteorological Department, both as indicating harvest prospects, and as affording an invaluable check on the correctness of local estimates of crop produce or crop failure.

To begin with Orissa, there was in that Division very light rain in May and August, but quantities above the normal fell in June and September. On the whole the rainfall for the season varied but slightly from the average, and was in excess in the Balasore district. The meteorological conditions were therefore favourable to agricultural operations, and accordingly the Commissioner considers that there is "no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts of the division." In Balasore, indeed, the abundant rainfall enables the Collector, Mr. Grant, to report that in his district the "prospects of the harvest are unusually bright."

Again in South-West and Central Bengal, that is to say, in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, fairly abundant rain fell in May and June, although there was much local variation. The rainfall of July and August was considerably below the average, but the deficiency was in some measure made good in the southern and eastern districts by ample rain in September, and moderate rain in October. The rainfall of the whole season was from 19 to 25 per cent. below the normal in Burdwan, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and portions of Beerbhoom. The crop results suggested by the meteorological observations coincide, on the whole, with the information regarding the harvests reported by the local officers. Beginning with the Presidency Division, it may on the whole be said with the Commissioner that "there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts in this division." It must, however, be added that, although in the division as a whole things are not such as to suggest any apprehension of scarcity, the outturn in Nuddea and Moorshedabad is likely to be deficient. In the Kaligunge thana, and in a portion of the Meherpore sub-division of the former district, there has been a considerable failure of crop, and some deficiency of water-supply is also anticipated. There

is indeed, according to the Commissioner, no cause for immediate alarm, and as in regard to the other portions of the district no special anxiety is felt, it will be only necessary to direct attention to a limited area. In regard to this area, further enquiries are now being instituted. As in Nuddea, so also in Moorshedabad only a limited area is affected to such an extent as to create anxiety. Although the crops are reported to be short in different proportions all over the district, there has been nowhere complete failure. Importation of food is going on briskly in several places, and although in the spring, or perhaps earlier, it may be necessary to provide employment for certain classes, the reports do not indicate that pressure, if it supervenes, will be greater than can be met by a moderate expenditure on public works. In regard to the tracts affected in both districts, a further report is to be submitted by the Commissioner after visiting the spot and considering local requirements. Finally, the Commissioner reports that the crops are satisfactory in Khulna, the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore.

Looking to the Burdwan Division, it is apparent that there is no cause for anxiety in the Hooghly, Howrah, Bankura, and Midnapore districts. In the Beerbhoom district the outturn of the autumn rice averages 6 annas in the Sudder and 5 annas in the Rampore Hat sub-division, while the far more important *aman* or winter crop gives promise of an average of 7 annas in the former and 5 annas in the latter area. No misgivings are felt regarding fodder, and the water-supply is only threatened in isolated localities. Trade is brisk, and stocks in hand are reported to be still considerable. On the whole, the Commissioner thinks it improbable that general measures of relief will be required in Beerbhoom, though perhaps here and there some trifling assistance may be necessary beyond that already afforded. It is evident, however, that the district will require attention. Portions of it promise an average harvest, while in other parts a serious failure of crop is to be apprehended. It is indeed probable that, taken as a whole, the produce of the district will suffice for its wants, while means of remunerative employment will be afforded to the able-bodied portion of the population by the recently commenced works on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Still watchfulness is necessary, having regard to the recent pressure, though on the whole the district seems likely to tide over its difficulty.

In the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district, the Montessor thana will have a deficient crop outturn, and some doubt is also expressed as to the sufficiency of the water supply. From the Cutwa sub-division the information is not precise, but, so far as can be judged, no assistance will probably be necessary. A further report on this point will, however, be submitted. In the Kanksa thana of the Raneeunge sub-division, where little or no *aus* is grown, the winter crop is reported to have suffered severely; and much the same state of things is said to prevail in the Bood-Bood, Ausgram, and Sahibgunge thanas of the Sudder sub-division. All these localities, however, are within easy reach of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway works, where ample employment can be found for all labourers, and things may turn out better than is now anticipated. On the whole, then, it may be said with regard to Central and South-Western Bengal that no anxiety need be felt except in respect of isolated tracts in the Nuddea, Burdwan, and possibly also in the Beerbhoom districts.

Passing to East Bengal, including the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, we have seen from the meteorological returns that this part of the country received abundant rain in May and June, while the supplies of July and August were considerably below the average. The rainfall of September and October was irregularly distributed, but was generally in excess. In September the Mymensingh district received unusually small amounts, only 28 per cent. of the average of the month. Taking the division as a whole, the deficiency for the season exceeded 20 per cent. in the Mymensingh district only, for which it was 30 per cent., this being the only district in which the rainfall was seriously deficient. The local reports as to the crops entirely bear out what might have been inferred from the rainfall distribution. In the whole of the Chittagong Division the outturn of both rice harvests promises to be fully up to the average. In Backergunge the prospects of the year are even better than usual, and a largely increased export of rice from that district is anticipated. Similar accounts are given from Furreedpore. In Dacca there has been a fair crop, failure being apparent



only on the high lands, while such pressure as may be experienced in the north of the district bordering on Mymensingh will be amply met by employment on the works of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway. In Mymensingh itself, where the rainfall has been least propitious, the only part of the district where prospects are indifferent is the Attia sub-division; and even in Attia it is stated that "there is no cause for anxiety."

In North Bengal, heavy rain in May was followed by a deficiency, increasing steadily from 16 per cent. in June to 64 per cent. in September. Abundant rain fell in all districts, except Bogra and Rajshahye, in October; but the results of the season show that the deficiency of rain was greatest in Rungpore, Bogra, and Dinagepore.

In the case of this division the reports of the local officers show that the deficient rainfall has been followed by a more or less marked failure of crop, showing itself in numerous isolated localities rather than in continuous tracts. In the Rajshahye district, taken as a whole, the crop will be short, and, although it may very probably be that the people in many parts of the district will be pinched, the opinion of the Collector, that there is no cause to fear a general scarcity over the whole district, may be accepted as correct. The circumstances as disclosed at present support the Commissioner's view that, if any assistance is required in the shape of relief works, it will only be required in isolated places, and probably not much, if at all, in excess of what the Road Cess Funds can provide. In Dinagepore there will be no want of food, water, or fodder, and if any pressure be experienced in the south and south-west of the district where crops have suffered most, it will not be greater than ordinary employment on the district roads will suffice to meet. In Rungpore and Pubna prospects are such as to call for no special measures of any kind, while the condition of Julpigori and Darjeeling is satisfactory. In regard to Bogra, the remaining district of the division, the tract east of the Karatoya river is reported to be safe, while in the area west of that river the *aus* was either an average or a bumper crop, the promise of the *aman* being something under half of an ordinary crop. Throughout the division the spring crops are reported to promise well. On these facts the Commissioner expects that Government will find it necessary to supplement the ordinary road cess expenditure by grants for other relief works. The experience of last year in this tract shows that the people are far better able to support pressure from crop failure than had then been supposed. No doubt their capacity to withstand the effects of crop failure is less after two indifferent harvests than after one; still, on the facts now disclosed, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to embark, without further evidence as to necessity, on such undertakings for relief purposes as were begun last year, only to show that the alleged necessity for them did not exist. The tract is one which should certainly receive the attention of the local officers, the condition of the people being described from time to time in the periodical reports prescribed at the close of this Resolution.

In Behar the rainfall throughout the season up to October was unusually deficient in every district except Chumparun, where the rain of September was excessive. The deficiency was most serious in Purneah and North Bhagulpore, which received only 33 per cent. of their normal amount, and in Monghyr and South Bhagulpore, which obtained only 50 per cent. In October matters improved, and the whole of Behar, except Chumparun and Sarun, received abundant rain, Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs being specially favoured in this respect. The total rainfall of the season was deficient by amounts varying from 20 per cent. in Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to 72 per cent. in Gya and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

For the Patna Division the agricultural results may be summed up in the statement, that the four districts of Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad are declared to be safe, while the remaining three districts of Darbhunga, Patna, and Gya are also free from danger, except the Sudder and Nowada sub-division in Gya, the Behar sub-division of Patna, and the Sudder sub-division of the Darbhunga district. The fact that the portion of the Monghyr district which borders on Darbhunga is reported to be well off should lead to more careful enquiry as to the condition of the tracts about Roserah, which are now

stated to exhibit indications of future scarcity. In the Bhagulpore Division no scarcity is apprehended in Monghyr and Purneah. In portions of Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs some pressure is anticipated, although, on the information now furnished, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept that conclusion. From Maldah the reports are less satisfactory, but as the information regarding the condition of the people and the state of the crops in Maldah has already on more than one occasion been found on examination to be inaccurate, the Lieutenant-Governor will postpone forming a final opinion until the new Collector of the district has had time to enquire into the facts. Meanwhile, the Commissioner has already been instructed to give adequate relief wherever needed.

The rainfall of Chota Nagpur was intermediate in character between that of Behar and Orissa. It was in defect until September, when the division received copious rain. This state of things corresponds with the crop reports and estimates of the local officers, which show that the prospects of the season are unsatisfactory only in those parts of Chota Nagpur which border on areas of failure in the Patna and Burdwan Divisions. The report of the Commissioner that there is no present cause for anxiety as regards food, fodder, and water-supply in any district of his division, and the further fact that the prospects of the winter rice have been improved by the October rain, seem to place Chota Nagpur beyond the reach of anxiety.

To conclude, the only portions of these Provinces regarding which further enquiry or special measures of precaution or assistance seem to be called for during the coming year are the Sudder and Nowada sub-divisions of Gya, the Behar sub-division of Patna, the Sudder sub-division of Durbhunga, portions of the Burdwan, Nuddea, Moorsshedabad, and possibly also of the Maldah, Beerbhoom and Bogra districts. Even here it is evident that the crop failure does not cover the whole of the areas indicated. Further and more minute enquiries will now be necessary in order to determine, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Provisional Famine Code, the villages likely to be actually affected by distress, the classes of people in each village likely to need relief, the best means of affording it, and the probable cost. Special attention should also be paid to stimulating private charity and enlisting the co-operation of local residents of influence and public spirit in meeting such distress as may be expected to occur. These enquiries have no doubt been already completed either wholly or partially, but the facts should now be reviewed in the light of the preceding remarks, and the result reported within one month from this date. Meanwhile, in anticipation of such reports, the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the energy and resource of local officers to meet with adequate measures of relief any sudden emergency, should such, contrary to expectation, arise; and to that end he will be prepared to consider applications for funds in addition to those already granted, or for increased establishments, which Commissioners may on sufficient grounds deem it necessary to make.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

TABLE I.

*Actual Monthly Rainfall of Districts in Bengal for the months May to October 1884.*

N.B.—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the sub-divisional stations.

Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
ORISSA	Pooree ...	1.14	8.05	11.01	8.82	12.50	9.04	50.56
	Cuttack ...	1.53	11.38	9.68	10.94	11.67	3.61	48.81
	Balasore ...	2.59	12.92	14.45	8.46	13.77	6.38	58.57
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	5.40	14.12	18.42	9.98	15.83	10.94	74.69
	Midnapore ...	6.06	6.58	15.88	7.08	8.14	4.34	48.08
	24-Pergunnahs ...	6.08	12.11	10.77	10.80	15.56	3.30	58.62
	Hooghly and Howrah ...	5.86	10.29	9.74	10.27	9.95	3.32	49.43
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom ...	3.49	6.21	10.97	9.25	8.69	5.13	43.74
	Burdwan ...	5.21	9.75	6.77	7.20	8.02	2.85	39.80
	Nuddea ...	4.03	10.20	7.14	5.84	7.83	3.77	38.81
	Moorshedabad ...	3.98	7.74	7.97	6.30	7.52	3.62	37.22
	Khoolna and Jessore ...	7.02	16.86	8.77	6.60	14.07	4.60	57.92
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong ...	15.72	28.58	21.88	16.56	19.78	8.33	110.85
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9.12	26.10	9.86	9.36	10.14	5.99	70.57
	Baekergunge ...	10.02	23.08	16.60	10.16	18.86	8.19	86.91
	Noakholly ...	10.83	21.97	19.73	16.16	16.46	7.18	92.33
	Furreedpore ...	8.20	12.39	8.04	7.15	9.26	3.22	48.26
	Dacca ...	9.82	13.66	8.98	8.47	8.23	3.87	53.03
	Comilla ...	12.73	18.27	12.93	9.71	9.27	6.76	69.67
	Mymensingh ...	12.59	16.73	7.87	6.93	3.65	4.54	52.31
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna ...	8.46	10.11	8.80	6.49	7.19	5.68	46.82
	Rogra ...	8.58	13.56	9.02	3.82	2.98	4.27	42.23
	Rajshahye ...	7.90	10.18	7.38	5.06	6.03	3.72	40.27
	Maldah ...	7.72	10.54	5.59	5.24	1.92	7.08	38.09
	Dinagopore ...	6.79	12.49	7.68	6.16	3.51	4.71	41.34
	Rangpore ...	11.10	14.10	9.82	7.04	5.45	5.88	52.89
	Julpigori and Cooch Behar ...	19.06	25.78	14.91	23.90	6.63	9.48	99.76
	Darjeeling hill ...	5.78	25.59	35.28	29.12	7.72	9.94	116.43
NORTH BEHAR	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	3.63	9.89	13.16	9.13	3.88	8.41	48.10
	Durbhunga, Mozuffarpore ...	1.96	7.54	8.16	6.12	7.39	5.19	36.36
	Chumparan ...	2.21	9.60	11.46	8.21	11.09	1.45	44.00
	Saran ...	1.01	5.30	7.75	8.59	7.14	1.74	31.53
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad ...	0.61	3.22	7.24	8.93	6.65	3.06	29.71
	Gya ...	0.44	3.48	6.65	9.46	4.57	3.10	27.70
	Patna ...	1.34	6.11	6.66	7.35	5.28	3.60	30.34
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	1.08	7.45	7.85	7.39	3.34	4.65	31.76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3.79	6.09	8.53	5.88	6.19	5.03	35.51
CHUTIA NAOPUR	Hazaribagh ...	1.51	4.64	8.64	10.78	8.14	2.32	36.03
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom ...	1.63	5.24	10.55	8.88	9.37	2.66	38.33
	Singbhoom ...	2.51	5.43	18.30	7.31	11.69	1.51	46.75

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE II.

*Variation of the average District Actual Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Average for the months May to October 1884.*

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
ORISSA	Pooree ...	-1.60	-1.24	-1.23	-3.65	+2.11	+1.12	-4.49
	Cuttack ...	-1.75	+2.02	-2.68	-0.45	+2.38	-2.62	-3.10
	Balasore ...	-1.76	+4.23	+1.11	-2.98	+2.45	+0.63	+3.63
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	+0.49	+3.15	+3.21	-4.14	+4.04	+2.70	+9.45
	Midnapore ...	+0.96	-2.86	+3.51	-5.55	-0.23	-0.33	-4.50
	24-Pergunnahs ...	+0.39	+2.05	-1.41	-1.18	+6.82	-1.03	+5.74
	Hughly and Howrah ...	+0.42	+0.13	-2.68	-2.56	+1.45	-1.00	-4.24
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom ...	+0.01	-3.81	-1.66	-2.90	+0.24	+1.12	-7.00
	Burdwan ...	+0.57	+0.22	-4.04	-4.72	+0.51	-1.52	-8.98
	Nuddea ...	-2.22	+0.09	-2.96	-6.13	-0.43	-0.56	-12.21
	Moorsshedabad ...	-0.43	-1.45	-2.61	-5.04	-2.16	-0.88	-12.57
EAST BENGAL	Khoolna and Jessore ...	+0.29	+4.05	-2.62	-5.07	+5.21	+0.07	+1.98
	Chittagong ...	+5.64	-0.85	-9.00	-5.78	+5.04	+1.55	-3.40
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	-1.26	+7.45	-9.13	-9.15	-2.89	-1.73	-16.71
	Backergunge ...	+2.61	+2.00	-1.74	-5.21	+6.89	+2.62	+7.17
	Noakhilly ...	+0.01	-5.01	-1.50	-7.01	-0.43	+0.35	-13.59
	Furteedpore ...	-0.20	-0.18	-4.43	-4.63	+0.45	-0.37	-9.36
	Dacca ...	+0.61	+0.58	-4.63	-4.27	-1.90	-1.15	-10.76
	Comilla ...	+2.06	+1.12	-1.46	-6.21	-2.21	+1.17	-5.53
NORTH BENGAL	Mymensingh ...	+2.29	-0.79	-7.19	-6.75	-9.29	-0.77	-22.50
	Pabna ...	+1.01	-1.45	-2.08	-5.55	-2.70	+1.01	-9.76
	Bogra ...	+0.52	+0.77	-4.67	-8.24	-6.50	-0.65	-18.77
	Rajshahye ...	+1.54	-0.46	-4.41	-6.24	-4.82	-1.25	-15.64
	Maddah ...	+4.02	+0.50	-4.83	-4.51	-8.30	+2.64	-10.48
	Dinagepore ...	+0.96	-2.54	-3.44	-6.56	-6.47	+0.71	-17.34
	Rangpore ...	-0.05	-6.94	-4.87	-6.05	-7.43	+0.71	-24.63
	Juligori and Cooch Behar ...	+5.11	-5.41	-6.44	+2.13	-16.53	+3.53	-17.61
NORTH BRAHME	Darjeeling hill ...	-5.31	-9.92	-3.67	-5.67	-16.90	+1.15	-40.32
	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	-0.47	-2.10	-0.76	-3.99	-7.84	+4.49	-10.67
	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore ...	-0.22	-0.22	-2.76	-3.78	-0.83	+2.12	-5.69
	Chumparan ...	-0.56	+1.30	-0.58	-3.10	+3.32	-2.90	-2.52
SOUTH BEHAR	Saran ...	-0.46	-1.57	-3.03	-0.96	-0.79	-1.52	-8.33
	Shahabad ...	-0.38	-2.35	-4.71	-1.78	-0.44	-0.08	-9.74
	Gya ...	-1.07	-2.21	-5.11	-1.88	-1.34	+0.45	-10.66
	Patna ...	-0.44	-0.53	-4.72	-2.54	-1.60	+0.47	-9.36
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	-1.01	+0.22	-3.32	-3.18	-3.83	+1.20	-9.92
CHUTIA NAAGORE	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	+0.40	-3.31	-3.64	-5.38	-2.83	+1.22	-13.54
	Hazaribagh ...	-0.60	-3.27	-4.04	-1.82	+0.20	-0.35	-9.88
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom ...	-0.28	-2.37	-1.58	-3.20	+1.76	-0.75	-6.42
	Singbhoom ...	-1.03	-2.79	+3.76	-6.33	+2.63	-1.53	-5.29

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE III.

*The Variation of the Average District Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Rainfall expressed as a percentage for the months May to October 1884.*

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
ORISSA	Pooree ...	-58	-13	-10	-29	+20	+14	-8
	Cuttack ...	-53	+22	-22	-4	+26	-42	-6
	Balasore ...	-40	+49	+8	-26	+22	+11	+7
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergunnahs ...	+10	+29	+21	-29	+34	+33	+14
	Midnapore ...	+19	-30	+28	-44	-3	-7	-9
	24-Pergunnahs ...	+7	+20	-12	-10	+80	-24	+11
	Hooghly and Howrah ...	+8	+1	-22	-20	+17	-23	-8
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom ...	0	-38	-13	-24	+3	+23	-14
	Burdwan ...	+12	+2	-37	-40	+7	-35	-19
	Nuddea ...	-36	+1	-29	-51	-5	-13	-24
	Moorshedabad ...	-10	-16	-25	-44	-22	-20	-25
EAST BENGAL	Khoolna and Jessore ...	+4	+32	-23	-43	+59	+2	+3
	Chittagong ...	+56	-3	-29	-26	+34	+23	-3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	-12	+40	-48	-49	-22	-22	-19
	Backergunge ...	+35	+9	-9	-34	+58	+47	+9
	Nonkhally ...	0	-19	-7	-30	-3	+5	-13
	Furzedpore ...	-2	-1	-36	-39	+5	-10	-16
	Dacca ...	+7	+4	-34	-34	-19	-23	-17
	Comilla ...	+19	+7	-10	-39	-19	+21	-7
NORTH BENGAL	Mymensingh ...	+22	-5	-48	-49	-72	-15	-30
	Pubna ...	+14	-13	-19	-46	-27	+22	-17
	Bogra ...	+6	+6	-34	-68	-69	-13	-31
	Rajshahye ...	+24	-4	-37	-55	-44	-25	-28
	Maldah ...	+109	+5	-47	-46	-81	+59	-22
	Dinagapore ...	+16	-17	-31	-52	-65	+18	-30
	Rungpore ...	0	-33	-34	-40	-58	+14	-32
	Julpigori and Cooch Behar ...	+37	-17	-30	+10	-71	+59	-15
NORTH BEHAR	Darjeeling hill ...	-38	-28	-9	-16	-69	+13	-26
	Purneah, North Bhagulpore ...	-11	-18	-6	-30	-67	+116	-18
	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore ...	-10	-3	-25	-38	-10	+69	-14
	Chumparun ...	-20	+16	-5	-27	+43	-67	-5
SOUTH BEHAR	Sarun ...	-31	-23	-28	-10	-10	-47	-21
	Shahabad ...	-38	-42	-39	-17	-6	-3	-25
	Gya ...	-71	-39	-43	-13	-23	+17	-28
	Patna ...	-25	-8	-41	-26	-23	+15	-24
	Monghyr and South Bhagulpore ...	-48	+3	-30	-30	-53	+35	-24
CHUTIA NAGPORE	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	+12	-35	-30	-48	-31	+82	-28
	Hazaribagh ...	-28	-41	-32	-11	+3	-13	-21
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom ...	-16	-31	-13	-26	+23	-22	-14
	Singbhoom ...	-29	-34	+26	-46	+29	-50	-10

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

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TABLE IV.

*A Monthly Rainfall of the Sub-divisional Rainfall-registering Stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1884.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
Omissa ...	Pooree	Pooree ...	2.53	8.03	11.58	6.98	15.10	17.13	61.35
		Khurdah ...	1.10	10.40	11.28	13.42	11.27	3.72	51.19
		Banpur ...	0.70	5.38	9.11	6.52	11.76	4.14	37.61
		False Point ...	0.24	8.38	12.08	8.37	11.88	11.16	52.09
		Hookitola ...	1.00	4.15	8.86	9.06	7.97	7.82	37.76
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore ...	0.70	12.38	11.74	11.99	13.43	4.86	55.10
		Banki ...	0.74	11.96	13.93	6.51	9.18	2.96	45.28
		Cuttack ...	1.97	17.83	9.90	11.82	8.68	2.40	52.60
		Kendrapara ...	1.20	7.45	8.80	12.62	8.33	3.45	41.85
		Jajpore ...	2.25	9.34	8.26	7.34	16.24	3.74	47.17
	Balasore	Chandbali ...	3.73	12.25	14.89	11.08	11.71	10.05	63.69
		Bhuddruck ...	1.81	17.23	6.71	8.17	16.21	9.88	60.01
		Sorah ...	1.74	10.55	11.22	3.16	15.16	5.16	46.99
		Balasore ...	3.31	18.32	19.11	11.53	13.57	4.48	70.32
		Jallasore ...	1.29	6.44	19.97	7.49	14.98	1.71	51.88
		Baripodah ...	3.65	12.73	14.79	9.88	11.00	6.97	58.46
	Midnapore	Contai ...	5.41	14.41	15.13	8.93	12.09	16.04	72.01
		Sangor Island ...	5.14	14.39	23.01	7.71	17.39	12.88	80.52
		Tumlook ...	4.70	10.00	11.60	9.00	8.50	4.40	48.20
		Midnapore ...	6.65	3.91	22.64	6.41	7.98	4.80	52.39
		Ghatal ...	6.82	5.82	13.41	5.84	7.93	3.81	43.63
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour ...	5.64	13.56	17.13	13.30	18.02	3.89	71.54
		Alipore Jail ...	5.33	12.77	12.27	9.75	18.85	3.58	62.55
		Barrackpore ...	4.18	12.58	9.43	13.25	8.95	3.89	52.23
		Dum-Dum ...	6.30	10.53	13.28	9.25	18.59	2.44	60.39
		Baraset ...	7.92	11.60	9.48	7.36	14.70	2.35	53.41
		Buseerhat ...	6.65	13.03	9.41	14.41	16.72	4.25	64.47
	Howrah	Howrah ...	5.99	11.28	8.19	10.00	12.97	3.74	52.17
		Moheshbrekha (Ootloberiah). ...	8.86	10.32	9.70	8.24	10.02	3.85	50.99
	Hooghly	Serampore ...	4.36	15.52	12.75	12.63	11.12	4.10	60.48
		Hooghly ...	4.54	8.41	10.12	11.09	7.19	1.76	43.11
		Jehanabad ...	5.55	5.90	7.94	9.41	8.46	3.14	40.40
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Culina ...	3.70	10.32	7.55	9.03	7.27	1.98	39.85
		Burdwan ...	4.94	4.33	7.16	8.55	12.50	1.96	39.49
		Ontwa ...	6.98	14.55	5.59	4.02	4.29	4.61	40.04
		Raneegunge ...	3.17	5.53	10.97	10.87	7.07	3.99	41.10
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	4.61	9.04	12.67	11.20	11.10	0.75	58.37
		Bishenpore ...	4.88	5.88	9.12	8.96	8.70	4.28	41.82
		Maliara ...	3.21	3.07	10.25	7.39	7.15	5.31	36.38
		Khatra ...	2.10	8.06	12.88	7.08	11.41	6.51	47.99
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory ...	2.99	5.65	9.96	11.08	9.73	3.64	43.05
		Hetampore ...	?	?	?	8.68	5.66	2.42	16.76
	Nudda	Bongong ...	3.74	10.65	6.60	7.34	5.91	4.44	38.68
		Ranaghat ...	1.50	13.44	8.28	5.95	6.80	4.16	40.13
		Kishnaghur ...	4.26	7.86	7.20	2.87	8.27	2.06	32.52
		Choodanga ...	4.42	10.79	6.73	5.11	8.33	4.64	40.02
		Meherpore ...	3.81	9.53	5.96	7.64	6.42	3.96	37.32
		Kooahtea ...	6.43	8.92	8.08	6.14	11.23	3.35	44.15

ASTRONOMICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
SOUTH- WEST BENGAL — <i>cond.</i>	Khoolna ...	Sathkira ...	5.74	18.35	10.41	7.42	17.73	7.53	67.18
		Bagirhat ...	7.13	18.67	16.45	9.00	14.86	6.34	72.45
		Khoolna ...	8.17	22.46	11.53	8.57	16.82	3.75	71.30
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	4.98	11.82	4.01	4.32	8.11	2.32	35.56
		Jessore ...	7.03	18.68	8.44	5.97	11.33	5.34	56.79
		Jhenidah ...	7.20	12.49	7.39	7.51	13.95	3.92	52.46
		Magoora ...	6.58	15.53	3.17	3.41	15.69	2.99	47.37
	Moorshedabad	Kandi ...	4.26	6.92	7.04	5.95	7.78	5.05	37.00
		Rampore Hat ...	1.68	6.03	8.04	6.54	9.51	2.11	33.91
		Berhampore ...	4.64	7.76	6.43	4.88	6.74	5.06	35.51
		Lalbagh ...	4.17	9.17	7.41	6.02	6.52	3.78	37.07
		Azimungo ...	4.53	7.29	11.37	8.02	7.82	2.96	41.99
		Jungipore ...	3.60	5.79	7.27	6.51	7.28	3.43	33.88
		Lalgola ...	4.97	11.22	8.20	6.84	6.99	2.96	41.18
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	18.20	30.78	28.85	20.29	25.43	8.90	132.45
		Chittagong ...	13.24	26.38	14.91	12.83	14.12	7.75	89.23
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	10.48	20.41	9.86	9.36	10.14	5.99	66.24
		Baicha ...	9.07	31.79	13.06	13.53	11.98	4.92	84.37
		Agartola ...	11.90	15.58	12.69	4.92	6.74	6.36	58.19
	Backergunge	Patuakhally ...	12.68	26.20	14.95	10.90	17.10	7.00	88.83
		Perozepore ...	5.55	23.95	12.58	12.48	15.10	11.80	81.46
		Burrisal ...	12.79	21.30	14.07	4.67	26.55	6.94	86.32
		Bhola ...	9.06	20.85	24.81	12.57	16.69	7.03	91.01
EAST BENGAL.	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	9.81	13.95	23.30	18.01	19.78	9.67	94.52
		Fenny ...	15.68	29.99	16.16	14.36	13.14	4.68	94.01
	Furzedpore	Madaripore ...	9.81	12.45	6.68	7.59	13.48	4.01	54.02
		Furzedpore ...	7.69	13.46	8.55	8.79	7.88	3.32	49.69
		Goalundo ...	7.09	11.26	8.89	5.07	6.43	2.34	41.08
	Dacca ...	Munshigunge ...	8.60	15.41	8.82	11.28	12.05	5.50	61.66
		Dacca ...	10.78	11.95	8.93	6.00	6.69	3.40	47.77
		Naraingunge ...	7.21	10.45	6.70	7.98	11.80	5.83	49.97
		Manickgunge ...	10.09	13.63	9.17	8.13	5.95	2.71	49.68
	Comilla ...	Comilla ...	12.08	20.69	18.00	11.86	11.21	6.79	82.63
		Chandpore ...	14.30	12.55	11.05	13.85	11.90	5.65	69.30
		Brahmunberia ...	12.64	24.25	9.96	8.19	7.21	6.23	63.48
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge ...	12.57	11.29	7.41	5.62	4.68	6.49	48.06
		Atia ...	10.17	3.35	7.28	5.02	4.92	2.80	33.54
		Mymensingh ...	21.30	20.55	8.20	13.03	4.67	4.74	72.49
		Jamalpore ...	6.75	18.92	7.10	5.92	2.67	4.77	46.13
		Netrokona ...	17.21	20.02	10.60	17.01	6.98	6.82	78.64
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	5.82	10.78	7.65	6.73	8.41	5.30	44.69
		Serajgunge ...	11.10	9.44	10.12	6.25	5.97	6.07	48.95
	Bogra ...	Sherpore ...	11.03	12.31	7.89	3.48	2.71	5.20	42.42
		Nowkhilla ...	8.50	14.96	8.57	3.76	2.18	4.41	42.38
		Bogra ...	9.75	16.14	8.77	3.15	2.59	2.16	42.56
		Panchbibi ...	5.02	10.82	11.05	4.88	4.42	5.29	41.48
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahye ...	Beaulah ...	6.11	9.41	7.06	5.62	6.63	3.61	38.44
		Nultore ...	9.69	10.95	7.69	4.50	5.42	3.83	42.08
		Nowgong ...	6.98	19.74	7.89	4.60	2.85	5.23	47.29
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	7.72	10.54	5.59	5.24	1.92	7.08	33.09

METROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
NORTH BENGAL —concl'd.	Dinagepore ...	Mohadebpore ...	8.01	11.42	4.80	5.22	6.20	3.23	38.88
		Churamon ...	6.47	15.50	8.47	7.03	4.03	4.48	46.38
		Raigunge ...	7.17	11.08	10.39	7.13	2.52	5.92	44.21
		Dinagepore ...	5.51	11.96	7.07	5.24	1.29	4.81	35.88
		Baloorghat ...	6.49	15.07	7.58	5.00	2.19	3.39	39.72
	Rangpore ...	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda) ...	11.47	8.45	15.39	5.96	4.49	3.09	43.85
		Rangpore ...	12.21	15.93	7.72	9.75	8.41	4.67	48.69
		Kurigram ...	13.52	15.92	4.01	8.20	3.86	6.61	52.12
		Bagdogra (Nil- phamari) ...	7.22	16.10	10.16	4.26	5.02	9.15	51.91
	Julpigori ...	Julpigori ...	14.03	20.39	19.29	40.79	5.00	5.35	104.85
	Cooch Behar	Dhinhatta ...	20.33	22.20	8.19	16.68	8.99	10.37	86.66
		Cooch Behar ...	26.75	40.29	18.28	20.89	7.04	13.92	127.17
		Mickligunge ...	15.17	24.03	13.27	23.12	6.36	7.02	88.97
		Matabhanga ...	19.03	22.01	15.51	18.13	5.76	10.78	91.20
	Darjeeling hill.	Buxa ...	13.80	30.08	40.47	36.07	6.20	8.07	134.69
		Siliguri ...	6.72	14.65	32.33	19.92	5.34	8.17	87.13
		Darjeeling ...	5.34	21.10	30.08	22.18	9.24	11.45	99.39
		Kalimpong ...	5.62	16.43	20.31	12.19	4.75	9.39	68.69
	Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...	3.45	16.11	21.61	14.24	4.66	7.94	68.01
		Arrareah ...	5.76	10.88	13.80	12.67	3.69	6.71	53.51
		Purneah ...	3.32	8.13	16.07	7.45	4.55	8.88	48.33
	North Bha- gulpore.	Maddapore ...	2.55	7.53	7.11	7.99	3.31	10.74	39.23
		Scoopool ...	3.07	6.78	7.23	3.31	3.19	7.81	31.39
NORTH BHAR.	Durbhunga...	Tajpore ...	1.70	7.27	8.08	7.16	4.24	7.02	35.47
		Durbhunga ...	2.29	6.73	4.67	3.87	7.56	6.98	32.41
		Madhubani ...	3.53	6.88	7.66	9.27	12.24	3.98	43.56
	Mozuffarpore	Sitamarhi ...	2.30	7.15	10.05	7.09	9.33	3.22	39.14
		Mozuffarpore ...	1.63	8.14	7.05	5.16	7.14	4.94	34.06
		Hajipore ...	0.30	9.66	11.48	4.14	3.82	4.98	34.38
	Chumparan	Motihari ...	1.50	10.77	9.54	7.26	12.97	0.97	43.01
		Bettiah ...	2.31	9.65	11.30	9.01	11.93	0.64	44.84
	Sarun ...	Gopalgunge ...	2.81	8.38	13.55	8.36	6.38	2.69	42.17
		Sewan ...	1.17	4.18	6.25	7.49	8.99	1.84	29.92
		Chupra ...	0.85	6.42	9.25	9.69	5.29	1.63	33.13
SOUTH BHAR.	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0.61	4.76	6.24	7.27	4.97	5.34	29.19
		Delree ...	0.12	1.53	9.04	13.44	4.23	3.03	31.39
		Bhubooah ...	0.82	0.91	8.06	8.30	9.47	2.20	29.78
		Sasseram ...	0.15	2.88	5.65	15.10	7.88	3.13	34.79
		Arrah ...	0.85	4.33	9.00	5.04	4.27	1.57	25.08
	Gya ...	Aurangabad ...	0.31	5.47	7.55	15.02	7.94	2.30	38.59
		Gya ...	0.49	2.95	7.89	7.55	3.04	2.04	23.96
		Nowdah ...	0.36	2.11	5.46	6.91	3.59	3.09	21.52
		Jehanabad ...	1.40	3.38	5.70	8.54	3.73	4.95	27.70
	Patna ...	Patna ...	0.97	8.21	6.49	7.26	3.71	4.17	30.81
		Dinapore ...	Nil	8.74	7.26	11.77	5.62	2.86	36.25
		Behar ...	2.92	2.88	4.49	4.75	3.51	2.42	20.97
		Barth ...	1.45	4.59	8.38	5.63	8.28	4.95	33.28
	Monghyr ...	Deegooserai ...	0.11	5.88	6.35	7.29	2.77	3.01	25.41
		Monghyr ...	0.65	7.20	8.95	6.80	2.96	5.38	31.94
		Jamui ...	1.45	6.29	7.66	14.25	3.92	2.33	35.90

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
SOUTH BEHAR— concluded.	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	1.57	12.44	10.11	2.69	3.84	6.64	37.29
		Banksa	1.64	5.41	5.19	5.04	3.21	5.90	27.32
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal	6.00	10.15	7.42	5.27	1.57	5.81	36.22
		Godah	3.56	5.35	7.12	2.86	2.02	6.28	27.19
		Pakour	5.43	7.86	4.93	6.25	6.97	5.13	36.57
		Nya (oomka	3.02	2.65	8.17	5.51	7.66	3.67	30.88
		Deoghur	3.59	4.15	8.55	5.55	7.50	3.90	33.24
		Jamtara	1.14	6.38	15.00	8.86	11.40	5.08	47.86
	Hasaribagh	Pachamba	0.99	4.15	9.95	5.41	6.32	2.72	29.54
		Hazaribagh	1.32	6.43	6.70	14.92	8.53	2.01	39.91
		Semtagurh	2.85	4.06	9.52	10.43	8.11	.....	.....
		Mahudi hills	0.89	3.90	8.41	12.30	8.60	2.23	36.33
		Jhoomrah hills	5.00	7.00	14.60	9.50	16.50	1.94	54.54
CHUTIA NAGPUR.	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0.39	5.04	12.85	8.85	12.82	0.88	40.83
		Ranchoe	2.74	8.04	14.08	11.34	12.79	3.55	52.54
		Palamow	0.63	2.70	7.30	9.58	8.70	1.39	30.30
	Singbhoom	Chyebama	2.51	5.43	18.13	7.31	11.69	1.51	46.58
	Manbhoom	Purulia	2.41	8.30	11.75	7.77	7.74	2.15	40.12
		Gobindpore	0.73	1.92	9.06	6.84	8.26	3.54	30.35

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE V.

Variation of the Sub-divisional actual monthly rainfall from the normal average for the months May to October 1884.

(In inches).

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Pooree	+0.01	-0.18	+1.13	-4.24	+4.99	+8.66	+10.37
		Khurdah	-2.14	+0.34	-1.80	+0.40	+0.96	-3.48	-5.72
		Banpur	-1.50	-3.47	-2.06	-4.96	+1.88	-0.92	-11.03
		False Point	-2.76	-1.68	-2.17	-5.80	+0.70	+0.23	-11.48
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	-1.78	+4.46	+0.75	+1.54	+5.20	-2.21	+7.96
		Cuttack	-1.07	+7.23	-2.70	+0.39	-0.99	-3.26	-0.46
		Kendrapara	-2.31	-1.38	-3.17	-0.84	-0.88	-2.90	-11.48
		Jajpore	-1.82	-0.76	-5.54	-2.88	+6.21	-2.11	-6.90
	Balasore	Chandbali	-0.54	+3.90	+1.67	-0.53	+0.33	+3.63	+8.46
		Bluddruck	-2.83	+7.81	-5.86	-2.53	+5.76	+4.84	+7.19
		Sorah	-2.92	+3.99	-1.42	-7.87	+3.92	-0.89	-5.19
		Balasore	-1.41	+8.07	+7.21	-0.96	+0.98	-2.62	+11.27
		Jellasore	-2.15	-1.04	+3.86	-4.11	+4.34	-3.36	-2.46
		Baripodah	-0.73	+2.63	+1.17	-1.92	-0.59	+2.15	+2.71
	Midnapore	Contai	+0.85	+3.19	+0.25	-4.32	-0.02	+6.71	+6.66
		Saugor Island	+0.38	+2.83	+6.96	-7.57	+5.10	+3.20	+10.90
		Tumlook	-0.32	+1.04	-0.19	-3.92	-0.19	-0.53	-4.11
		Midnapore	+1.49	-6.15	+10.75	-4.86	-0.41	-0.46	+0.36
		Ghatal	+1.71	-3.48	-0.02	-7.86	-0.10	0	-9.75
	24-Pergun- nahs	Diamond Harbour	+0.22	+3.42	+2.43	-0.54	+7.04	-1.83	+10.74
		Alipore Jail	+0.03	+2.56	-0.99	-3.34	+0.75	-0.96	+7.05
		Barraekpore	-0.78	+3.36	-2.53	+2.13	+1.54	+0.33	+4.05
		Dum-Dum	+0.70	+0.48	+1.11	-2.80	+9.92	-2.15	+7.26
		Baraset	+1.77	+1.46	-1.41	-3.74	+5.43	-2.18	+1.33
		Buseerhat	+0.21	+2.35	-3.22	+1.85	+7.96	-0.16	+8.99
	Howrah	Howrah	+1.25	-0.02	-4.51	-2.59	+3.65	-0.67	-2.89
		Mohesreka (Oolbe- riah).	+2.18	+0.93	-3.32	-4.88	+1.82	+0.11	-3.16
	Hooghly	Serampore	-0.39	+5.25	+0.16	+1.08	+3.22	-0.46	+8.86
		Hooghly	-1.13	-1.98	-1.66	-1.19	-0.61	-2.32	-8.89
		Jehanabad	+0.18	-3.53	-4.07	-5.18	-0.84	-1.68	-15.12
SOUTH- WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Culna	-0.77	+1.60	-2.95	-2.14	+1.09	-2.04	-5.21
		Burdwan	-0.04	-5.42	-5.05	-4.14	+4.41	-2.84	-13.08
		Outwa	+2.50	+4.49	-4.14	-7.89	-3.96	+0.31	-8.69
		Baleegunge	+0.15	-2.90	-1.42	-2.19	+0.20	+0.38	-5.78
	Bankoora	Bankoora	+1.22	-0.85	+0.04	-0.42	+2.24	+4.90	+7.13
		Bishenpore	-0.29	-5.03	-2.21	-3.32	+1.27	+1.13	-8.45
		Maliara	+0.44	-6.63	-1.42	-4.49	+1.32	+0.45	-10.32
		Khatra	-1.35	-2.81	-2.31	-4.30	+1.01	+1.53	-8.23
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory	-0.07	-4.69	-2.65	-1.81	+0.35	-0.09	-8.96
		Hetampore	.....	.....	.....	-3.79	-4.71	-0.46	-8.96
	Nudda	Bongong	-2.10	+0.51	-4.16	-5.22	-1.45	-0.26	-12.66
		Ranaghat	-3.71	+3.63	-1.52	-6.77	-0.66	+0.31	-8.72
		Kishnaghur	-2.25	-1.88	-2.78	-7.89	+0.87	-2.50	-16.49
		Choodanga	-3.27	+1.24	-2.80	-6.75	-1.60	+0.11	-13.07
		Meherpore	-1.19	-0.47	-3.78	-4.37	-1.26	+0.24	-10.83
		Kooshtea	-0.79	-2.48	-2.68	-5.77	+1.49	-1.29	-11.52
	Khoolna	Satkira	-0.52	+5.87	-1.92	-4.07	+8.70	+2.78	+10.84
		Bagirhat	+0.33	+4.11	+1.71	-3.34	+5.40	+1.08	+9.29
		Khoolna	+1.92	+9.43	-0.47	-3.78	+7.18	-0.71	+13.57



METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
SOUTH- WEST BENGAL <i>Donold.</i>	Jessore	Narail	-1.95	+0.26	-5.35	-6.36	+0.64	-1.15	-13.91
		Jessore	-0.51	+5.19	-2.90	-5.46	+2.33	-0.40	-1.75
		Jhenidah	+1.17	-0.67	-2.19	-5.62	+4.69	-0.67	-3.29
		Magoora	-0.71	+4.15	-7.18	-6.84	+7.51	-0.47	-3.54
	Moorshedabad	Kandi	-0.30	-2.78	-4.72	-5.39	-1.58	+1.24	-13.53
		Rampore Haut	-1.31	-3.63	-2.29	-5.76	-0.72	-1.76	-15.47
		Berhampore	-0.22	-2.12	-3.84	-5.64	-2.64	-0.39	-14.85
		Lalbagh	-0.42	-0.06	-2.41	-5.98	-3.25	-0.48	-12.60
		Azimungunge	+0.09	-1.57	+1.42	-4.06	-1.31	-2.55	-7.98
		Jungipore	-0.93	-2.86	-3.59	-4.46	-2.36	-0.46	-14.66
		Lalgola	+0.05	+2.85	-2.85	-3.97	-3.25	-1.75	-8.92
EAST BEN- GAL.	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	+7.18	-4.93	-11.14	-4.03	+9.67	+1.17	-2.13
		Chittagong	+4.11	+3.28	-6.86	-7.52	+0.40	+1.92	-4.67
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	+0.10	+1.76	-9.13	-9.15	-2.89	-1.73	-21.04
		Ruma	-0.47	+10.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Agartola	+0.71	+1.32	+0.68	-8.66	-3.75	+1.29	-8.41
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	+4.33	+0.65	-7.19	-5.16	+4.29	+0.71	-2.37
		Perozepore	-0.97	+6.84	-3.22	-2.12	+3.79	+5.58	+9.90
		Burrisal	+5.17	+3.84	-2.48	-8.08	+14.71	+2.36	+15.52
		Bhola	+1.91	-3.36	+5.95	-5.50	+4.76	+1.83	+5.59
	Noakholly	Noakholly	+0.29	-10.52	+2.46	-4.28	+2.79	+2.11	-7.15
		Fenny	+3.57	+0.50	-5.45	-9.69	-3.65	-1.43	-16.15
	Furzedpore	Madaripore	+0.29	-0.45	-6.03	-4.18	+4.73	-0.48	-6.12
		Furzedpore	-0.60	+0.15	-4.15	-3.39	-1.54	-1.16	-10.69
		Goalundo	-0.29	-0.23	-3.12	-6.32	-1.83	-2.47	-14.26
	Dacca	Munshigunge	-0.71	-0.91	-7.41	-3.58	-0.49	-0.28	-18.38
		Dacca	+1.43	-1.26	-3.87	-6.20	-3.40	-1.95	-15.20
		Manikgunge	+1.08	+3.92	-2.61	-3.04	-1.82	-1.23	-3.70
	Comilla	Comilla	+1.58	+2.13	+0.33	-4.44	-0.18	+3.39	+2.15
		Chandpore	+4.28	-7.53	+4.52	-7.24	-0.95	-1.26	-17.22
		Brahmanberia	+1.66	+8.54	+1.70	-4.52	-3.96	+1.24	+1.26
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	+1.62	-7.43	-6.00	-7.34	-8.22	+0.91	-26.46
		Atia	+2.84	-10.25	-3.77	-6.96	-5.11	-2.17	-25.42
		Mymensingh	+9.16	-0.26	-8.68	-1.85	-9.23	-0.74	-11.60
		Jamulpore	-2.58	+3.69	-6.41	-8.36	-10.59	-0.42	-24.67
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	-1.31	-1.39	-2.94	-6.04	-2.30	+0.60	-13.38
		Serajgunge	+3.33	-1.50	-1.22	-5.05	-3.11	+1.43	-6.12
	Bogra	Sherpore	+1.91	+0.27	-6.16	-9.82	-6.63	+0.54	-19.89
		Nowkhilla	+0.95	+2.36	-2.87	-7.24	-6.42	-1.02	-14.24
		Bogra	+0.99	+0.81	-7.66	-9.44	-9.11	+2.77	-27.18
		Panchbibi	-1.79	-0.36	-1.97	-6.47	-3.84	+0.65	-13.78
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	+0.50	-1.44	-4.43	-5.15	-4.11	-1.50	-16.13
		Nattore	+2.59	+0.52	-4.41	-7.34	-5.54	-1.01	-15.19
	Maldah	Maldah	+2.02	+0.50	-4.83	-4.51	-8.30	+2.64	-10.48
	Dinagore	Mohadebpore	+1.83	-2.70	-4.51	-9.70	-2.53	-0.25	-17.86
		Churamon	+2.39	+1.62	-0.67	-4.03	-6.86	+1.53	-6.02
		Raigunge	+1.15	-3.67	-0.73	-4.68	-5.38	+1.89	-11.42
		Dinagore	-1.52	-5.41	-7.83	-7.84	-11.11	-0.33	-34.04
		Baloorghat	+1.58	+1.39	+0.43	-4.01	-2.88	-2.21	-5.70

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
NORTH BENGAL— continued.	Rungpore ...	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda) ...	+3.04	—6.95	+2.61	—5.11	—7.14	—2.33	—15.88
		Rungpore ...	+1.80	—5.32	—8.73	—3.24	—4.58	—0.51	—20.58
		Kurigram ...	—0.19	—5.46	—10.00	—2.05	—8.27	+1.49	—25.14
		Bagdogra (Niiphamari) ...	—4.01	—10.04	—3.31	—13.20	—9.73	+4.17	—36.12
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	+2.30	—8.92	—5.43	+14.16	—18.56	—0.37	—16.52
	Cooch Behar ...	Dinhatta ...	+4.65	—7.08	—8.82	+1.43	—13.84	+4.26	—20.30
		Cooch Behar ...	+11.77	+4.42	—4.42	—0.90	—15.14	+8.10	+3.83
		Mickligunge ...	+2.07	—4.69	—7.36	+0.58	—16.23	+1.04	—23.99
		Matabhanga ...	+4.43	—9.86	—6.16	—4.60	—18.86	+4.05	—31.00
	Darjeeling Hill ...	Buxa ...	—7.29	—16.02	—7.54	—7.25	—25.80	—2.77	—66.67
		Darjeeling ...	—1.75	—3.82	+0.20	—4.07	—7.99	+4.71	—12.72
	Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...	—1.74	—0.14	+4.98	—1.05	—8.03	+4.33	—1.65
		Arrareah ...	+0.60	—3.19	—1.64	—0.65	—9.42	+2.90	—11.40
		Purneah ...	—0.02	—3.52	+1.85	—0.23	—9.07	+4.57	—12.42
	North Bhagulpore ...	Maddapore ...	—1.06	—1.02	—4.83	—3.87	—6.30	+5.77	—11.31
		Seepool ...	—0.12	—2.66	—4.13	—8.12	—6.39	+4.88	—16.54
NORTH BEHAR—	Durbhanga...	Tajpore ...	—0.02	—0.06	—3.67	—2.50	—3.08	+4.08	—5.25
		Durbhanga ...	+0.06	—1.99	—6.73	—6.92	—1.26	+3.97	—12.87
		Madhubani ...	+0.75	—1.67	—2.33	—0.46	+2.15	+1.24	—0.32
	Mozufferpore ...	Sitamari ...	—0.26	—0.78	—0.31	—2.04	+1.28	+0.62	—1.49
		Mozufferpore ...	—0.60	+1.41	—3.57	—4.80	—0.96	+2.00	—6.52
		Hajipore ...	—1.28	+2.36	+0.08	—5.99	—3.13	+0.80	—7.16
	Chumparan ...	Motihari ...	—0.90	+2.53	—1.09	—5.04	+4.89	—2.67	—2.28
		Bettiah ...	—0.35	+0.67	—1.35	—2.17	+2.61	—2.58	—3.17
	Sarun ...	Gopalgunge ...	—0.45	+0.70	—0.71	—2.09	+0.47	—3.45	—4.11
		Sowan ...	—0.54	—3.14	—5.14	—2.55	+0.34	—2.00	—13.03
		Chupra ...	—0.37	0	—0.91	+0.63	—1.92	—1.05	—3.62
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	—0.13	—0.15	—5.07	—2.34	—1.82	+2.14	—7.37
		Bhuboosh ...	—0.14	—4.29	—4.12	—3.43	+2.79	—0.84	—10.03
		Sasseram ...	—0.80	—2.49	—6.35	+3.53	+1.26	—0.47	—5.32
		Arrah ...	—0.46	—2.47	—3.31	—4.90	—4.00	—1.13	—16.27
	Gya ...	Aurangabad ...	—0.93	—0.01	—4.48	+3.10	+1.35	—0.28	—1.25
		Gya ...	—0.71	—3.40	—3.61	—1.81	—3.46	—0.40	—13.39
		Nowadah ...	—1.67	—3.56	—6.16	—3.38	—2.53	+0.61	—16.79
		Jehanabad ...	—0.16	—1.79	—6.18	—3.26	—0.70	+1.85	—10.23
SOUTH BEHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	—0.57	+1.13	—3.53	—2.31	—4.14	+1.30	—8.19
		Dinapore ...	—1.36	+1.80	—3.44	+1.15	—0.91	—0.09	—2.85
		Behar ...	+0.83	—4.15	—8.30	—5.14	—2.24	—0.90	—19.90
		Barh ...	—0.66	—0.93	—3.62	—3.83	+0.91	+1.57	—6.56
	Monghyr ...	Beegoosera ...	—1.93	—0.41	—4.54	—2.22	—3.69	—0.04	—12.83
		Monghyr ...	—1.15	+0.33	—2.34	—3.92	—4.75	+1.38	—10.45
		Jamui ...	—0.52	—0.42	—4.30	+3.17	—3.13	—0.04	—6.24
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ...	—0.88	+4.03	—1.02	—7.75	—3.27	+2.36	—6.63
		Banks ...	—0.54	—2.41	—5.41	—5.15	—4.31	+2.35	—15.47

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
SOUTH BEHAR —concluded.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal ...	+1.96	—0.34	—4.77	—4.35	—8.98	+2.47	—14.01
		Godah ...	+1.04	—1.91	—3.81	—8.38	—7.18	+2.98	—17.26
		Pakour ...	+1.11	—4.77	—5.86	—4.68	—2.40	+1.13	—15.47
		Nya Doomka ...	—0.33	—6.74	—5.09	—7.78	—1.81	—0.87	—22.62
		Deoghur ...	+0.08	—4.28	—4.46	—4.96	—0.92	—0.80	—14.74
		Jamtara ...	—2.07	—1.82	+2.14	—3.08	+4.32	+2.38	+1.87
CHUTIA NAGPORE.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	—1.20	—4.27	—2.92	—5.64	—1.73	—0.38	—16.14
		Hazaribagh ...	—0.20	—1.72	—5.95	+2.34	+0.70	—1.15	—6.98
		Semtagurah ...	+0.14	—4.47	—2.67	—1.55	+0.23	.....	.....
		Mahudi Hills ...	—1.12	—2.65	—4.59	—0.46	+0.85	+0.04	—7.93
	Lohardugga	Ranchee ...	+0.74	+0.52	+1.89	—0.40	+4.50	+0.38	+7.63
		Palamow ...	—0.44	—3.25	—5.42	—1.85	+1.28	—0.99	—10.67
	Singbhoom ...	Ohyebaasa ...	—1.03	—2.79	+3.59	—6.33	+2.63	—1.53	—5.46
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	—0.20	—0.94	+0.63	—4.58	+0.10	—1.66	—6.60
		Gobindpore ...	—1.23	—5.81	—3.46	—5.95	+1.16	—0.75	—16.04

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE VI.

*Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the Sub-divisional Rainfall-registering Stations in Bengal, from the normal average rainfall for the months May to October 1884.*

HYDROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree ...	0	-2	+11	-38	+49	+102	+80
		Khurdah ...	-66	+3	-14	+3	+9	-48	-10
		Banpur ...	-68	-39	-18	-43	+19	-18	-23
		False Point ...	-92	-17	-15	-41	+6	+2	-18
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore ...	-71	+56	+7	+15	+53	-31	+17
		Cuttack ...	-35	+68	-23	+3	-10	-58	-1
		Kendrapara ...	-66	-16	-26	-6	-10	-46	-23
		Jajpore ...	-45	-8	-40	-28	+62	-36	-13
	Balasore	Chandbali ...	-13	+47	+13	-5	+3	+57	+15
		Bhuddruck ...	-61	+83	-47	-24	+55	+96	+14
		Sorah ...	-63	+61	-11	-71	+35	-15	-10
		Balasore ...	-30	+79	+61	-8	+8	-37	+19
		Jellasore ...	-63	-14	+24	-35	+41	-66	-5
		Baripodah ...	-17	+26	+9	-17	-5	+44	+5
	Midnapore	Contai ...	+19	+28	+3	-33	0	+72	+10
		Saugor Island ...	+8	+24	+43	-50	+41	+33	+16
		Tumlook ...	-6	+12	-2	-30	-2	-11	-8
		Midnapore ...	+29	-61	+90	-43	-5	-9	+1
		Ghatul ...	+33	-37	0	-57	-1	0	-18
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour ...	+4	+34	+17	-4	+64	-32	+18
		Alipore Jail ...	+1	+25	-7	-26	+107	-21	+13
		Barrackpore ...	-16	+36	-21	+19	+21	+9	+8
		Dum-Dum ...	+13	+5	+9	-23	+114	-47	+14
		Baraset ...	+29	+14	-13	-34	+59	-48	+3
		Bussacorhat ...	+3	+22	-25	+15	+19	-4	+16
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Howrah	Howrah ...	+26	0	-36	-21	+39	-15	-5
		Mohesreka (Ootberiah.) ...	+33	+10	-25	-37	+22	+3	-6
	Hooghly	Serampore ...	-8	+51	+1	+9	+41	-10	+17
		Hooghly ...	-20	-19	-14	-10	-8	-57	-17
		Jehanabad ...	+3	-37	-34	-30	-9	-35	-27
	Burdwan	Culna ...	-17	+18	-28	-19	+18	-51	-12
		Burdwan ...	-1	-55	-41	-33	+55	-59	-25
		Cutwa ...	+56	+45	-43	-66	-48	+7	-18
		Raneegunge ...	+5	-34	-11	-17	+3	+11	-13
	Bankoorah	Bankoorah ...	+36	-9	0	-4	+25	+101	+14
		Bishenpore ...	-6	-46	-20	-27	+17	+36	-17
		Maliara ...	+16	-68	-12	-38	+23	+9	-23
		Khatra ...	-39	-20	-15	-38	+10	+31	-15
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory ...	-2	-45	-21	-14	+4	-2	-17
		Hetampore ...	.....	.....	.....	-30	-45	-16	-35
	Nudden	Bongong ...	-35	+5	-39	-42	-20	-6	-25
		Ranaghat ...	-71	+37	-16	-53	-9	+8	-18
		Kishninghur ...	-35	-19	-28	-73	+12	-55	-34
		Chondanga ...	-43	+13	-29	-57	-16	+2	-25
		Meherpore ...	-24	-5	-39	-36	-16	+6	-23
		Kooshtea ...	-11	-22	-25	-48	+15	-28	-21

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
SOUTH- WEST BENGAL— <i>concl.</i>	Khoolna ...	Satkira ...	-8	+47	-16	-35	+96	+59	+19
		Bagirhat ...	+5	+28	+12	-27	+57	+21	+15
		Khoolna ...	+31	+72	-4	-31	+74	-16	+24
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	-28	+2	-57	-60	+9	-33	-28
		Jessore ...	-7	+38	-26	-48	+26	-7	-3
		Jhenidah ...	+19	-5	-23	-43	+51	-15	-6
		Magoora ...	-10	+36	-69	-67	+92	-14	-7
	Moorsheda- bad ...	Kandi ...	-7	-29	-40	-48	-17	+33	-27
		Rampore Hat ...	-44	-38	-22	-47	-7	-45	-31
		Berhampore ...	-5	-21	-37	-54	-28	-7	-29
		Lalbagh ...	-9	-1	-25	-50	-33	-11	-25
		Azingunge ...	+2	-18	+14	-34	-14	-46	-16
		Jungipore ...	-21	-33	-33	-41	-24	-12	-30
		Lalgola ...	+1	+34	-26	-37	-32	-37	-18
	Chittagong...	Cox's Bazar ...	+65	-14	-28	-17	+61	+15	-2
		Chittagong ...	+45	+14	-32	-37	+3	+33	-5
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	+1	+9	-48	-49	-22	-22	-24
		Agartola ...	+6	+9	+6	-64	-36	+25	-13
	Backergunge	Patunkhally ...	+52	+3	-32	-32	+33	+11	-3
		Perozepore ...	-15	+39	-20	-15	+34	+90	+14
		Burisal ...	+68	+22	-15	-63	+124	+52	+22
		Bhola ...	+27	-14	+32	-30	+40	+35	+7
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	+3	-49	+12	-19	+16	+28	-7
		Fenny ...	+29	+2	-25	-40	-22	-23	-15
EAST BENGAL.	Furzedpore	Madaripore ...	+3	-3	-47	-36	+54	-11	-10
		Furzedpore ...	-7	+1	-33	-28	-16	-26	-18
		Goalundo ...	-4	-2	-26	-55	-22	-51	-26
	Dacca ..	Munshigunge ...	-8	-6	-46	-24	-4	-5	-18
		Dacca ...	+16	-10	-30	-51	-34	-37	-24
		Manickgunge ...	+12	+40	-22	-27	-23	-31	-7
	Comilla ...	Comilla ...	+15	+11	+2	-27	-2	+63	+3
		Chandpore ...	+43	-38	+29	-24	-7	-18	-20
		Brahmunberia ...	+15	+64	+15	-36	-35	+25	+2
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge ...	+15	-46	-45	-57	-64	+16	-36
		Atia ...	+39	-76	-34	-58	-50	-44	-43
		Mymensingh ...	+76	-1	-51	-12	-66	-14	-14
		Jamulpore ...	-28	+24	-47	-59	-80	-8	-35
	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	-18	-11	-28	-47	-21	+13	-23
		Serajgunge ...	+43	-14	-11	-45	-34	+31	-11
	Bogra ...	Sherpore ...	+21	+2	-44	-74	-71	+12	-32
		Nowkhilla ...	+13	+19	-25	-66	-75	-19	-25
		Bogra ...	+11	+5	-47	-75	-78	+56	-39
		Panchbibi ...	-26	-3	-15	-57	-46	+14	-25
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahye ...	Benuleah ...	+9	-13	-39	-48	-38	-29	-30
		Nattore ...	+26	+5	-36	-62	-51	-21	-27
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	+109	+5	-46	-46	-81	+59	-22
	Dinagopore ...	Mohadebpore ...	+30	-19	-47	-66	-29	-7	-32
		Charanon ...	+59	+12	-7	-36	-63	+46	-12
		Raigunge ...	+19	-25	-7	-40	-68	+47	-21
		Dinagopore ...	-22	-31	-53	-60	-30	-6	-49
		Baloorghat ...	+32	+10	+6	-45	-57	-39	-13

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
NORTH BENGAL— concluded.	Rangpore ...	Bhawanigunge (Gyandak).	+36	-46	+20	-46	-61	-43	-25
		Rangpore ...	+17	-25	-53	-25	-35	-10	-26
		Kuorigram ...	-1	-26	-71	-24	-68	+29	-33
		Dagdogra (Niphamar).	-36	-38	-25	-76	-66	+84	-41
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	+23	-30	-22	+53	-79	-6	-14
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+30	-26	-52	+9	-61	+70	-19
		Cooch Behar ...	+79	+12	-19	-4	-68	+139	+3
		Mickligunge ...	+16	-16	-36	+3	-72	+30	-21
		Matabhanga ...	+30	-31	-28	-20	-77	+60	-25
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa ...	-35	-35	-16	-17	-81	-26	-33
		Darjeeling ...	-25	-15	+1	-16	-46	+70	-11
	Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...	-34	-1	+30	-7	-63	+120	-2
		Arrareah ...	+12	-23	-11	-5	-72	+76	-18
		Purneah ...	-1	-30	+13	-46	-67	+107	-20
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore ...	-29	-12	-40	-33	-66	+116	-22
		Soopol ...	-4	-28	-36	-71	-67	+167	-35
NORTH BEHAR.	Durbhunga...	Tajpore ...	-1	-1	-31	-26	-42	+139	-13
		Durbhunga ...	+3	-23	-59	-64	-14	+132	-29
		Madhubani ...	+27	-20	-23	-5	+21	+45	-1
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi ...	-10	-10	-3	-22	+16	+24	-4
		Mozufferpore ...	-27	+21	-34	-48	-12	+68	-16
		Hajipore ...	-81	+32	+1	-59	-45	+19	-17
	Chumparan	Motihari ...	-38	+31	-10	-41	+61	-73	-5
		Bettiah ...	-13	+7	-11	-19	+28	-80	-7
	Sarun ...	Gopalgunge ...	-14	+9	-6	-20	+8	-56	-9
		Sewan ...	-32	-43	-45	-25	+4	-52	-30
		Chupra ...	-30	0	-9	+7	-27	-39	-10
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	-18	-3	-45	-24	-27	+67	-20
		Bhuboah ...	-15	-82	-34	-29	+42	-28	-25
		Sasseram ...	-84	-46	-53	+31	+19	-13	-13
		Arrah ...	-35	-36	-27	-49	-48	-42	-39
	Gya ...	Anrungalabad ...	-75	0	-37	+26	+20	-11	-3
		Gya ...	-59	-54	-31	-19	-53	-16	-36
		Nowadah ...	-82	-63	-53	-33	-41	+25	-44
		Jehanabad ...	-10	-35	-52	-28	-16	+60	-27
SOUTH BEHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	-37	+16	-35	-24	-53	+45	-21
		Dinapore ...	-100	+26	-32	+11	-14	-3	-7
		Behar ...	+40	-59	-65	-52	-39	-27	-49
		Barh ...	-31	-17	-30	-40	+12	+46	-16
	Monghyr ...	Beegooserai ...	-95	-7	-42	-23	-57	-1	-34
		Monghyr ...	-64	+5	-21	-37	-62	+34	-25
		Jamui ...	-26	-6	-36	+29	-44	-2	-13
	South Bha- gulpore.	Bhagulpore ...	-36	+48	-9	-74	-46	+55	-15
		Banka ...	-25	-31	-51	-46	-57	+66	-36
	Sonthal Per- gunnaha.	Rajmahal ...	+49	-3	-39	-45	-85	+74	-28
		Godah ...	+41	-26	-35	-75	-78	+90	-39
		Pakour ...	+20	-38	-54	-43	-26	+26	-30
		Nya Doomka ...	-10	-72	-38	-58	-19	-19	-42
		Deoghur ...	+23	-51	-34	-47	-11	-17	-31
		Jamtara ...	-64	-22	+17	-26	+61	+88	+4



METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
CHUTIA NAGPORE.	Hazariabagh	Paohumba ...	—55	—51	—23	—51	—21	—12	—35
		Hazariabagh ..	—13	—21	—47	+19	+9	—36	—13
		Sontagurah ...	+6	—52	—22	—13	+3	.....	.....
		Mahudi Hills ...	—56	—40	—35	—4	+10	+2	—18
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ranchee ...	+37	+7	+16	—3	+54	+12	+17
		Palamow ...	—41	—55	—43	—16	+17	—41	—26
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	—29	—34	+25	—46	+29	—50	—10
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	—8	—10	+6	—37	+1	—44	—14
		Gobindpur ...	—63	—75	—28	—47	+16	—17	—35

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

No. 1209, dated Cuttack, the 3rd November 1884.

From—W. R. LARMINE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

REFERRING to your circular No. 16T--R, dated 7th October 1884, I have the honour to report that there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder supply in any of the districts of this division. The Collector of Balasore, Mr. Grant, reports that the prospects of the harvest in his district are unusually bright.

No. 6M.A., dated Calcutta, the 3rd November 1884.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in Government Circular No. 16T R, dated the 7th October 1884, I have the honour to submit the following report on the state and prospects of the crops, and the condition of the people, in each sub-division of each district in this division.

2. As far as I can gather from the reports received from the several Collectors, there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts in this division. In Nuddea and Moershedabad, however, the prospects of the crops are not very brilliant, and the outturn as estimated is not sufficient. The prospects of the crops in Bongong of the Jessore district are also not very favourable. I give below an abstract of the district reports, together with my opinion with regard to the condition of each district.

3. 24-*Pergunnahs*.—As regards the sudder sub-division, there is no reason to apprehend any want of food, fodder, or water in this tract. The late rice promise well. It wanted only a shower of rain at the end of October, and this fell exactly as it was required. This rain will, it is stated, prove highly beneficial to both paddy and vegetables, and a full crop is expected. The general health of the public has also been reported to be good.

4. The *aus* crop, which, however, forms not more than about a sixteenth part of the whole rice crop, appears to have been a 10-anna one.

5. As to the increased price of food grains ruling at the present moment, it is observed that the demand for labour is always pressing and wages are pretty high, so that the working classes do not, as a rule, much feel the present rise in the rates, and there is nothing to show any particular change for the worse in the condition of the lower classes of the people.

6. Besides rice, which of course forms the staple food crop, there is a fair cultivation of sugarcane, date, betel-leaves, and vegetables in a good many places of the sudder sub-division; as well as of jute and *dhonchia* silkworms are also reared, though to a small extent in the Bistapur and Auchiapur police stations. The prospects of these are favourable.

7. The outturn of the *aman* crop last year was about a 10-anna one. It is not easy, Mr. Stevens says, to state with any degree of accuracy the stock in hand, but the supply in the local markets is up to demand, which circumstance is a sure indication of the sufficiency of the stock, and there seems to be no fear of the store running short within a few months to come.

8. The supply of fodder and of water, both for irrigation and drinking purposes, is as good as it usually is in most years.

9. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Diamond Harbour reports that the condition of his sub-division with regard to the supply of food, fodder, and water is quite normal, and he assures us that there is no cause of any anxiety in respect of his sub-division. There is no *aus* here.

10. Mr. Stevens observes that the Sub-Divisional Officer submitted his report before the last rainfall, and he estimated the yield of the late paddy at 12 annas. Since then there has been rain, which must materially improve its prospects, and a good harvest may be safely expected.

11. In the same way, the Deputy Collector of the Baraset sub-division reports that there is no cause of anxiety regarding food, fodder, or water-supply in his sub-division; that the last *aus* crop was a fair one; and that the *aman* now in the field is estimated by him to be an average one. There is, he states, ample water-supply, and the paddy in stock, including the last *bhadoi* crop, is quite sufficient to last five months.

12. The officer in charge of the Basirhat sub-division, in his report despatched before the last rain, informed the Collector that there was no cause of anxiety regarding the food, fodder, and water-supply in his sub-division, and that he expected a full paddy crop. He also expressed a belief that the stock in hand was more than sufficient for the demand of the people till the harvesting of the crop now in the field.

13. In both Baraset and Basirhat there is a fairly large area of jute and date trees.

14. The Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum have reported to the effect that their crops are good, and that there is no apprehension of scarcity. Their supplies, however, are chiefly imported.

15. Mr. Stevens has made the following general remarks:—

“Speaking generally, I believe—(1) that the *aus* harvest, which is of little importance, except in the north of the district, has been nearly average, but perhaps slightly below it; (2) that the *aman* crop promises to be at least average; (3) that the weather has been very favourable for sowing *rabbi* crops, where such are grown; (4) that other miscellaneous crops

are generally good; (5) that, as regards water and fodder-supply, there is no reason to apprehend any deficiency."

16. "The public health is good."

17. As regards this district, there is no cause for anxiety. The prospects of the crops are very favourable, and we expect to have more than an average crop.

18. *Nuddea*.—In the sudder sub-division the *aus* was very poor: 4 annas in the Kaligunge police station; an 8-anna crop having been harvested in all the rest. At Kaligunge and Nakashipara, too, the *amun* crop has almost failed, only 1-anna crop being expected at the former and 2 annas at the latter; while within the Kotwali and Chapra jurisdictions 4 and 5 annas, respectively, are only expected. The prospects of the *rubbi* crop are reported as doubtful, but all agree that with rain they are likely to be good; and as rain fell during the end of October, the Collector has called for further report from all the thanas on this point.

19. Within the sub-division of Kushtea, the *aus* was bad at Kushtea, Bhaluka, Dowlupur, Nawpapa, and Damukdea, being 4 annas only. At the last-named place, however, a fair *amun* crop of 12 annas is expected, but at the rest it has been a failure, except at Khokra, where a small harvest of 6 annas may be looked for. This crop was destroyed partially by temporary overflow of the large rivers and by insects. The *rubbi*, on the whole, with timely rain, is estimated at 12 annas.

20. In Chocadanga the average outturn of *aus* was 6 annas; at Jibanagar it was 8 annas; and Kalupole, 4 annas; while at the remaining thanas it was only 6 annas. At Damurhuda, the *amun* is estimated at 8 annas, at Kalupole 3 annas, at Chocadanga 2 annas, at Alumdanga 2 annas, and only 1 at the rest. The Sub-Divisional Officer has, however, reported that with rain this crop will improve. The *rubbi* crop is estimated at 10 to 12 annas.

21. In Ranaghat itself the *aus* was the worst, being 6 annas only. It was 8 annas in Santipur and 10 annas in Chagda and Haringhatta. In Ranaghat and Santipur the outturn of *amun* is estimated at 4 annas only. There are no other staple food-grains in the latter, but in the former a full harvest of *rubbi* is expected, and 3 annas of *teel*. In Chagda what the expected outturn in *amun* is has not been mentioned. It is only stated that the prospects are not good in high lands. A further report has been called for from the Sub-Divisional Officer. The *rubbi* crop is expected, in the event of there being rain, to be 10 annas. In Haringhatta the *amun* is expected to be 14 annas, and the *rubbi* is spoken of as not bad.

22. As regards the Meherpur sub-division, the Sub-Divisional Officer, having visited the whole sub-division, has sent in a special report under the Collector's orders, issued previous to the circular from Government, and I submit herewith a copy of this report for your perusal. It will be observed that the Sub-Divisional Officer has divided his jurisdiction into two circles, viz., outer and inner, and has not, like other officers, given the outturn thana by thana. In the outer circle the outturn of *aus* was 10 to 12 annas, and the prospects of *amun* are exceedingly bad, the greater portion having been scorched. The state of the *amun*, however, is a matter of indifference, since, in the Kaluntur beel, a bumper crop is expected, which will, after December, not only bring enormous quantities of food into the market, but will afford labour to thousands of the people. The cold weather crops, too, are described as magnificent.

23. In the inner circle, however, the *aus* was 4 annas and *amun* nil. The cold weather crops, however, are all good at present, but will require rain to mature them.

24. In the sudder sub-division indigo and jute are extensively cultivated. Hemp is also to be seen here and there, and sugarcane is grown in almost all the thanas. In Kushtea, Chocadanga, and Ranaghat jute, indigo and sugarcane, and in the latter sub-division tobacco, form the chief non-food staples. All these are doing fairly well, and form a considerable factor in the capacity of the people to withstand pressure from crop failure, especially in those parts where food grains are even in good years imported.

25. Taking into consideration the harvests of last year, which were bad, the prices now current, and the poorness of the last *bhadoi* crop, the several Sub-Divisional Officers, excepting Kushtea, after making such enquiries as were desirable, are of opinion that the stocks in hand will suffice for the next four months at least. The Kushtea Sub-Divisional Officer estimates only a two months' supply; but seeing that the crops of last year were better in that sub-division than elsewhere, the estimate, the Collector considers, is too low. Mr Beames of Meherpur estimates the supply within the inner circle to be decidedly low, but does not state how long it will last. The trade in paddy is fairly active throughout the district, and may have some effect in preventing the mahajans from withholding their stores. As a rule, paddy is imported into, and not exported from, this district, and hence the above estimates are not so low as at first appears. If, however, the prices in neighbouring districts, from which exportations are generally received, range high, it will add to the pressure likely to be experienced.

26. There is not expected to be any considerable variation in the supply of fodder, at any rate for some months.

27. As regards the water-supply, there is always in this district a great deficiency in those parts which are remote from the rivers, but this deficiency is not likely to be this year greater than it was last. Indeed, on the whole, the supply will probably be somewhat better.

28. Mr. Tayler makes the following general remarks:—

"Taking the district as a whole, there is a likelihood of some pressure here and there in each sub-division, but notably in Kaligunge thana within the sudder and within the inner circle at Meherpore. In these places especially prices are likely to be high, and this will fall chiefly on the very poor and labouring classes. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Meherpore has asked for special grants for road works within the inner area. But with this exception, none of the other officers have proposed to carry on any special work.

"I am, however, of opinion that a special grant might be made to the Road Cess Committee for construction of roads or tanks in those parts where pressure is most felt; and if the earthwork for the Central Bengal Railway, which is to run through the district, was again undertaken, much benefit would accrue to the labouring classes in Ranaghat, Santipore, Nakashipara, and Kaligunge."

29. The prospects of the crops in this district are far from being good. They are especially bad in the Kaligunge thana of the sudder sub-division and in the inner circle of the Meherpore sub-division. In these places it may perhaps be necessary to open some relief works, but I do not wish to make any definite proposal till I have visited the said places, which I intend to do immediately. I am not inclined to believe that there is any cause for immediate alarm. The water-supply in the inner circle is reported by the Sub-Divisional Officer to be very deficient, and it may be necessary to do something in that direction. As to the other parts of the district, I do not think there is much cause for anxiety. There is every year a large import in Nuddea. I do not recollect any year of the five I was Magistrate-Collector of Jessore in which large importations were not made from the Jessore Sunderbuns. With the stock in hand, the *amun* and other food crops and importation the people will, I have no doubt, be able to tide over the present difficulty.

30. *Jessore*.—Mr. Barton states that, judging from the present, there is no fear of famine or scarcity of food in this district. The absence of rain from the 6th to 23rd October 1884 caused apprehension of some injury to the *amun* crop, especially that which is on high land; but the rain that fell on the 24th and 25th ultimo has removed it, and the *amun* has been greatly benefited by the rain. On a rough estimate the *amun* crop is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas in this district. The price of rice has recently increased. It is selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 a maund. This high price will probably continue till the *amun* crop is harvested, and its produce appears in the market in December next, when it is hoped the price will fall. As far as the Collector has been able to collect information regarding the stock of rice in this district, he considers that it is sufficient to meet the local consumption for three months.

31. It is premature to say anything now about the prospects of the *rubbi* or winter crops. The sowings of these crops have just commenced. The recent rains have benefited the cultivation of these crops. The prospects appear good.

32. There is no fear of any failure of the water or fodder-supply in this district. The rivers and tanks are full.

33. Mr. Barton adds that, as at present there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder in his district, it is therefore not necessary for him to submit any detailed report. He has, however, given succinct account separately for each sub-division of the state and prospect of crops, and which is abstracted below.

34. *Sudder*.—The sudder canoongo, who was sent out to make local enquiries, reports that he visited many fields and villages, as well as some of the principal markets. He reports that the last *aus* or *bhadoi* crop yielded on an average 10 annas of the full crop, and estimates that the *amun* crop is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas. The cultivation of the *rubbi* or winter crops has just commenced. The recent rains have done good to the sowings of these crops. Very few non-food staples grow in this sub-division. Jute and indigo grow here and there. The high prices that have recently ruled in the rice market are attributed to a smaller import and larger export than usual. The stock of rice in this sub-division is estimated to meet the local requirements for four months, provided the export is not carried on to any large extent. In case the export goes on largely, the stock will last only for two months. There is no fear of want of drinking water or fodder. No system of artificial irrigation prevails in this sub-division. Taking the outturn of the last *aus* crop and the prospect of the coming winter rice into account, there is no anxiety for food. But the high prices will cause pinching to many.

35. *Jhenidah*.—The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder. The last *aus* crop yielded on an average an outturn of 8 annas in this sub-division. The Sub-Divisional Officer estimates that the *amun* crop will yield an outturn of 10 annas. He reports that the stock of food in his sub-division will meet the local demand for about four to six months. The price of rice has gone up considerably. Coarse rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee. The rice market is not expected to improve until the *amun* crop is harvested. The prospects of date-juice and sugarcane are reported favourable. The last jute crop yielded more than an average outturn.

36. *Mayura*.—The Sub-Divisional Officer, who personally saw some parts of his sub-division, reports that the *aus* crop partially failed in some places, but it was a splendid one in others. Taking the whole into consideration, he estimates the *aus* to have yielded 8 annas; while in the interior the Sub-Divisional Officer came to know that the people in the jurisdiction of Salkia station were borrowing paddy and money from the mahajans. The prospects of the *amun* crop are reported to be good. Some injury is reported to have been

done to this crop in some places by an insect called *majra*, but notwithstanding this the outturn is estimated at 10 to 12 annas. The ploughing for the *rubbi* crop is going on. Prospects fair. There is no anxiety for food, water, or fodder-supply in this sub-division. The stock of rice in hand is estimated to meet the requirements for two months. As regards non-food staples, the jute occupies a prominent place in this sub-division. It yielded an outturn of 12 annas last year.

37. *Narail*.—The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that there is no cause of anxiety for water and fodder. He is also of opinion that there will be no want of food. The stock of food is estimated to last for three months. The last *aus* crop yielded a 10-anna harvest. The *amun* is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas. It is too early to speak of the prospects of the coming *rubbi* crops, the sowings of which have just commenced. Jute is grown to some extent in this sub-division, but the market being dull, the produce from it is inappreciable this year.

38. *Bongong*.—The *aus* or *bhadoi* crop yielded an outturn of 10 annas. The yield from *amun* is estimated by the Sub-Divisional Officer to be only 6 annas. He says that want of rain retarded the sowings of the *amun*, and adds that he himself saw fields of *dhan* scorched for want of rain. The only places where the *amun* has succeeded are the very low lands and beels. The prospects of the *rubbi* crops are not unfavourable. Jute is grown in this sub-division to a small extent, but this cannot help the people to any appreciable extent. The Sub-Divisional Officer believes that the mahajans have ample stocks of paddy in their hands, but they are waiting for high prices; hence there is not much activity in trade; and the result is the gradual increase of price. It is estimated that there is in this sub-division four months' supply of food. The Sub-Divisional Officer says that he does not take a desponding view, but entertains a hope that the people will manage to pull through until they reap the *bhadoi* crop. There is no scarcity of drinking water or of fodder in this sub-division.

39. Mr. Barton makes the following general remarks as regards his district:—

"The prospects of the *amun* crop are reported to be good from all sub-divisions, except Bongong, where the outturn is estimated to be 6 annas only. I think the rain that fell on the 24th and 25th October has improved the condition of the *amun* in Bongong.

"The season for date-juice, from which *goor* or molasses is prepared, has now come. This article is a source of income to the peasantry in this district, and it will help them to some extent."

40. In Jessore or in the 24-Pergunnahs there is no cause for anxiety. The year will probably be better than the past year as respects food, water, and fodder-supply.

41. *Sudder*.—*Moorshedabad*.—The last *bhadoi* was a good average crop in the low lands and on the dearahs, but a failure on the high lands, where the rice withered up and was not worth outting. Taken together, it cannot be called more than a 4-anna crop.

42. The winter rice crop will be a bumper one in the Kalantur, that is, in about half the area planted out, and an almost entire failure elsewhere: a 6-anna crop is the most that can be expected.

43. The recent rise in the rivers will necessitate the re-sowing of the dearah lands, but this is almost compensated for by the increased fertility given by a fresh deposit of silt. The ground is moist, and *rubbi* prospects generally are very fair.

44. Indigo, mulberry, and jute are, if sugarcane be excluded, the principal non-food staples. Of these, the prospects of the first are good, though the October sowings are behind hand. Mulberry promises well, and with a clear sky the worms, now hatching out, will thrive. Jute is cut, and gave a very fair yield.

45. Last year's harvest were *bhadoi* 10 annas, *amun* 6, and *rubbi* 6.

46. Current prices at present are: fine rice 10 and common 13 seers the rupee, with a tendency to become easier as the roads are drying and supplies arrive from Beerbhoom.

47. With an increased outturn there has been a larger export of indigo, and the high prices have led to a brisk import of rice. These apart trade is bad, and the cloth market, a pretty good sign, is unusually sluggish.

48. With a second bad year stocks are known to be low, and, as far as can be judged, the supply in hand is not at the most sufficient for more than two months.

49. Fodder will be short, but not to any serious extent. As to employments, there is some dearth of it at present, and will be till the silk filatures reopen, about November 15th. The Collector has therefore provided road work wherever it was asked for, and he is told that it comes in very usefully. Irrigation is little resorted to, and though water must be husbanded, there will be enough.

50. *Kandi*.—*Bhadoi* is not grown in this sub-division, except on the extreme east, along the lands bordering the Bhagirathi, and the area thus occupied is so insignificant that the crop need not be taken into account.

51. On the occasion of his visit to Kandi at the beginning of October, the Collector made full enquiries as to the prospects of the winter rice in this the worst part of the district, and arrived at an estimate of 6½ annas. But heavy rain has since fallen, working a considerable change for the better. The outturn now cannot be less than 8 annas, and may be more for the area planted out. This, however, is taking the whole sub-division, only half of what would be under rice in an ordinary year, and so an 8-anna crop means in reality nothing more than a 4-anna one.

52. *Rubbi* prospects are generally stated to be fair, and of course they have been very much improved by the rain which has fallen since the sub-divisional report was written.

But *rubbi* in the Rarh, the local name of the stiff clayey tract bordering on to Beerbhoom, is of but secondary importance.

53. Mulberry is the only non-food staple of any importance. It will be a good crop, but the decline of the silk industry operates most injuriously upon prices, and renders it of less assistance than it otherwise would be.

54. *Amun* is the only crop grown, and its yield last year is stated to have been 9 to 10 annas. Common rice sells at 13½ seers the rupee.

55. Trade is said to be stagnant: people having little money to spend and not being disposed to spend what they have. Rice is coming in from Beerbhoom in good quantities, but this of course means local scarcity, and is no subject for congratulation.

56. The Sub-Divisional Officer thinks there may be two months' supply in hand, and it is certain the mahajans have and are holding back grain. Still the estimate is a little too sanguine.

57. There is no water for irrigation. The people have allowed the large tanks, dug for this special purpose, to become choked up and have only the most premature means of raising water. Water for drinking purposes there will be, but before March it will in many places be bad and scarce. No difficulty as regards fodder is anticipated. Employment by next March will be wanted in Gokurn, Saktipur, and the greater part of Khurgram, and before that time the roadwork will be all finished.

58. *Lalbag*.—*Bhadoi* yielded from 4 to 6 annas. It is not grown to any extent, except in thana Bhugwangola on the banks of the Padma, and the area under it is at the most but one-fourth of the sub-division.

59. Here, as elsewhere, transplanting was much delayed owing to the long drought, and from 6 to 8 annas of the acreage has not been touched. Previous to the late rainfall the outturn was estimated at 5 to 6 annas, but now it may be safely estimated at 8 annas or a trifle more.

60. The late rise in the rivers destroyed a considerable breadth of recently sown *kalai*, but this notwithstanding *rubbi* prospects are decidedly good, though the season will be a late one.

61. Mulberry is a promising crop, but one not likely to be remunerative at present prices. The October sowings of indigo have been damaged by the rise in the river and the late heavy rain, whilst jute is grown only in small quantities for local consumption. This exhausts the list of non-food staples. Cocoon-growers are complaining of the low prices, which have fallen from 11 *pans* the rupee in 1882 to 32.

62. *Bhadoi* last year gave 12 annas, *amun* 8 and *rubbi* 10.

63. Common rice sells at 13 seers the rupee, and wheat at 18. Wheat is cheaper throughout the district than it has been at any time during the last four years, and this is a fact to be borne in mind. In 1866 rice sold at 9 and wheat at 8 seers, but nature's liberality proved sufficient to cope with the crisis. In 1874 rice sold at 13 and wheat at 16, so that things were really somewhat worse than they are at present. Government gave three quarters of a lakh, which was spent on roads, laid out with a regard alone to the demand for labour, and the Committee now find that the repairs take up all their money.

64. There have been considerable arrivals of rice at Bhugwangola, the price, wholesale, being Rs. 2-8 the maund, or 16 seers the rupee, and the consignments, principally from Tipperah, are in excess of ordinary years. In other respects trade is slack, things not having improved since the extensive failures among the Kayas.

65. It is estimated that there is a supply in hand for two months.

66. On the right banks of the Bhagirathi things are much the same as in Kandi; that is, tanks dug for purposes of irrigation have been allowed to choke up, and there will not be too much water for drinking. To the east tanks have been filled up from the rivers where-ever communication existed, or could be effected; where it was not practicable, well-sinking may have to be resorted to, as many tanks are likely to be dry by February. It is possible, too, that there may be a difficulty about fodder, but on this point it is almost too early to venture an opinion.

67. *Jungipur*.—*Bhadoi* is grown only in the Bagri, i.e., that part of the sub-division lying east of the Ganges and comprising nearly half the culturable area. It was an almost complete failure on the high lands, but the low lands yielded well, and the outturn on the whole was from 6 to 8 annas.

68. The *amun* in this sub-division, nearly all of which is grown in the Rarh, presents an almost complete analogy, and the yield is likely to be a 6-anna one, or possibly something more, as the late rains will have an effect.

69. The *rubbi* promises well on all lands liable to inundation. There has been a good deposit of silt, and prospects as yet are decidedly favourable. *Kalai*, however, has been much damaged by floods, and this tends to keep up prices.

70. Mulberry here, as elsewhere, promises well, and jute was a fairly heavy crop. These non-food staples, however, are of only secondary importance.

71. The Sub-divisional Officer being new to his charge, no figures for last year's yield has been given, but those for Lalbag, the circumstances of which are very similar, may be safely taken.

72. Coarse rice sells at present from 13½ to 14 seers the rupee, with a downward tendency.



73. Nothing is said about trade, but the Collector believes that there is very little of it in this sub-division.

74. The Sub-divisional Officer, following the estimate of men who are experienced, thinks that there is a five months' stock in hand. The Collector doubts it very much, as it is not known why stocks should be so much larger in Jungipur than they are elsewhere, where two months have been taken. With rice coming in from Eastern Bengal, it is not at all likely that the mahajans would hold on for so long, and a five months' supply means a large capital locked up, even in a year of low prices.

75. Want of water is likely to be felt to some extent, and with a second year's deficient rainfall it cannot be reached at the usual depth. Employment is another want which is being met at present by road work, but will need some larger project. As to fodder, the large extent of ground that has lain fallow will provide grazing, more or less indifferent, in excess of ordinary years. To conclude, the western portion of this sub-division, parts of Suti and Mirzapur thanas, is the worst part of the district, and will need special measures, though it is doubtful if work can be found there.

76. The prospects of the *amun* crops in some parts of the district, especially in Kandi sub-division, are nearly as bad as in Nuddea, and it may be necessary to open relief works in some places. After I have visited Nuddea, I will visit this district, and submit a further report as to what relief works, if any, should be opened, and in what places. The water-supply in some places is also expected to be deficient, and something, however, may have to be done to supply the want. As regards fodder, I am not inclined to think that there will be much deficiency. The land lying fallow will afford grazing to the cattle. This was also feared last year, but nothing particular came of it. It is impossible now to foretell what showers may fall, and there is no good done in replenishing the tanks from time to time every year.

77. *Khoolna*.—The Collector states that there is no cause for anxiety in this district regarding food, water, or fodder. The district depends only very slightly on its *amun* crop. That was a fair one, and in parts very good. The *amun* is the chief crop that up to the present is good. The Collector, who submitted his report before the rains which fell in the end of October, stated that "if there should be more rain, it will be a bumper or 16-anna crop; if not, a 12-anna one." There are many other miscellaneous crops, such as date, sugar, betelnut, and cocoanut. These are all fair.

78. The prospects of the *amun* crop in this district are indeed very good, and there is no cause for anxiety here.

79. To sum up, it will be seen that crops are good in Khoolna and satisfactory in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, and that anxiety is limited to parts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad. Watchfulness is needed there. The Collectors of those districts will be asked to give fortnightly reports, and I will visit the parts affected at once. The Collector of Moorshedabad will be also asked to give details of the work, which, though ordinary road cess work, he has already taken in hand for the purpose of assisting the people.

No. 266, dated Meherpur, the 22nd October 1884.

From—H. B. BEAMES, Esq., Deputy Collector of Meherpur,  
To—The Collector of Nuddea.

In reply to your memorandum No. 1525G, dated the 10th instant, endorsed in Commissioner's No. 16MA, dated 8th October, I have the honour to report as follows.

Without going into too minute details, which will be supplied separately with this, in answer to your No. 1615G, dated the 9th October, I am now in a position to report further, as directed by the Commissioner, after having visited every part of the sub-division and having made the minutest and most careful enquiries from every source at my disposal.

Such enquiries were necessitated owing to the conflicting statements of those on whom I chiefly depended for accurate information, viz., the numerous planters who reside in the sub-division. Thus, for instance, Mr. Gibson of Ramnagore, on the one hand, was inclined to be too sanguine as to the condition of things; whilst on the other Mr. Patrick Smith of Kathuli was inclined to take too gloomy a view of things. Then, again, Mr. Macdonald and his assistant, Mr. Macdonnell, differed in their views, though living so close together, and Mr. Macnaughten of Nischindpore is not himself quite satisfied as to the true state of things at present.

Under the circumstances, I had carefully to weigh the information I received, but am now satisfied that I could not arrive at more correct conclusions than those I now offer as the result of my deliberations.

During the Poojas over 6 inches of rain fell in this sub-division, and all over it, and the result is that a very great change has taken place in the prospects of the crops and the well-being of the people.

Before Poojas it was evident that, should the rain then cease, the *amun* dhan would be a complete failure, and that it would be nearly impossible to sow anything worthy the name of a cold-weather crop.

The Pooja rains have considerably altered that state of things.

The *amun* dhan has improved, the land has been rendered cultivable for cold-weather crops, and those crops, such as *rahar*, *til*, pepper, *kalai*, &c., which were in the ground at the time, give promise of a better outturn than has been seen for many years past. Again, the recently sown cold-weather crops have got a healthy and vigorous start, and with rain in December and January, or both, we may expect to have a bumper *rubbi* crop.

Even to-day the few drops which have fallen will do good, and a little more rain still threatens.

The position may be thus briefly summed up. Had there been no rain after the commencement of the Poojas, there would have been a famine: now the worst that can occur is a scarcity.

The present state of things is generally this. Allowing for rain falling in December or January, the people living on the borders of the sub-division will not suffer at all, but those living in the centre of the sub-division will feel considerable pressure for many reasons, and it would be decidedly advisable for Government to contribute a little relief in the shape of road-making, in order to assist those who in times of distress cannot well command employment.

I here append a rough sketch of the sub-division to assist in reference, and request that this letter may be read with the letter in reply to No. 1515G of the 9th October, in order to the complete understanding of the subject.

From this sketch map it will be seen the part most affected (marked with red ink) includes the sub-divisional head-quarters and Kathuli.

Outside this part, that is to say, in the greater part of the sub-division, the state of things is generally this.

The *aus* crop was 10 to 12 annas in the south, and 8 to 10 annas in the north, the whole area usually cultivated being also this year cultivated.

The *amun* crop has been a distinct failure, little having been sown, and that in no place showing an outturn of more than 6 annas: the proportion of crop sown this year against that sown in ordinary years being 2 to 3 annas.

The *rubbi* crop promises to be a bumper one, but the result of all this is that during the next two months of November and December a little pressure will be felt, which may be completely tided over with a modicum of help from Government.

As regards the distressed part within the red lines, the case is far otherwise.

Here the *aus* crop was only 4 annas, and the *amun* amounts to about 2 annas, and barely that out of one-twentieth of the amount usually sown.

Here then there will be during the months of November and December need for more help than elsewhere.

I have before said that no such thing as famine is likely, but in the distressed part all agree with me in thinking that during November and December the pressure will be most surely felt by the poorer and more helpless of the labouring classes, and I would suggest that Government should give assistance in the following manner. To Mr. Patrick Smith of Kathuli, an old and highly respected resident of the sub-division, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be laid out in road-making, as may seem advisable to him, on the Government road from Meherpur to Karimpore thana. To Mr. Macdonald of Shikerpore Rs. 500, to be laid out as may appear to him advisable on the repairs of the road from Gopalpore to Mamdagree (a Government road from Meherpur to Moorshedabad district).

This would relieve all the heaviest distress, and at the rate of 6 pice a day (the present rate of wage), Rs. 500 would give relief to 300 people a day for two months.

In the outer circle there is an abundance of water-supply from the rivers Jellinghee and Matabhanga, but in the inner circle there will probably be great distress from failure of water-supply, owing, it is said, to the neglect to give effect to Mr. Patrick Smith's proposal last year to cut the bund at the mouth of the Kajla river and let the water in from the Matabhanga.

I am not aware how this is to be met, and I fear that many deaths will occur, the indirect result of a deficient water-supply. The fact is that the water-supply in the centre of the sub-division has been getting more and more scarce during the last three years owing to the neglect to open the mouths of the Kajla and the Bhyrub, and those two works might well be taken in hand as relief works, and in order to give a good supply of water in the forthcoming year.

The Bhyrub might be opened up by cutting half a mile of silted bed of river between it and the Kharia (Jellinghee) at Karimpore, and the Kajla might be opened up by cutting a similar distance between it and the Matabhanga.

Should the Commissioner approve of these as relief works, I could procure rough estimates and submit when called on.

I consider that I should now be placed in a position to grant Messrs. Macdonald and Smith sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively at any moment I may be called on to do so by them, they of course submitting accounts in due course showing the application of the funds they may be entrusted with.

To this last I beg the favour of an immediate reply, after consulting the Commissioner.

For further information I must refer you to the accompanying letter in reply to circular No. 1515G. of the 9th October.

No. 94, dated Chinsurah, the 11th November 1884.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In reply to your circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th October, I have the honour to report on the state and prospect of crops and condition of the people in the districts of this division.

2. In the Hooghly, Howrah, Bankoorah, and Midnapore districts there is no cause for anxiety.

3. *Beerbhoom*.—Sudder sub division. *Aus* or early rice crop (probably what is meant by the term *bhadni* in your letter) averaged 6 annas, extremes being 10 annas in the west and 3 annas in the east. The *aus* crop is in all parts of Bengal Proper insignificant, being grown only on selected spots and in small quantities.

4. The *aman* or winter crop, the main harvest of the year, gives promise of an average of 7 annas, extremes ranging from 12 annas to 3 annas.

5. *Rampore Hat Sub-division*.—*Aus*, average 5 annas; *aman* probably 5 annas.

6. Throughout the district there is extremely little *rabbi* cultivation; there may perhaps be a little more this year in consequence of the partial failure of the rice crop. So far, however, nothing has been done in this direction. There are no non-food staples in this district.

Last year's rice harvest was below the average, being about 9 annas in the Sudder and 7 annas in Rampore Hat.

Prices have of course risen; but the present rate does not look very alarming, being 14 pukka seers to the rupee as against 22 seers at the corresponding period last year.

Trade has naturally suffered in a district where the principal business is export of rice. The returns from the railway stations from July to October in the Sudder sub-division show a falling off of two-thirds as compared with the same period last year, and in Rampore Hat seven-eighths.

7. The stocks of food-grains must have been very seriously reduced. The Collector considers from local enquiries that there is probably a sufficient supply (including the *aus*) to last for another five months. A railway runs through the whole length of the district, and private enterprise will probably pour in supplies whenever wanted.

8. The water-supply has somewhat decreased, but it is only in the small tracts affected by scarcity that the decrease is serious. Irrigation of crops is not much resorted to. There is no cause for anxiety about fodder.

9. On the whole, I do not think it probable that any further general measures of relief will be required in this district, though, perhaps, here and there some trifling assistance may be necessary.

10. *Burdwan*.—Raneegunge sub-division. No cause for anxiety in thanas Assensole and Raneegunge. In thana Kanksa little or no *aus* is grown. The *aman* or winter crop will probably be only a 4-anna one, and there will be distress in patches here and there. *Rabbi* sowings have begun, but the crop is a very unimportant one. There are no non-food staples. Last year's crop averaged only 6 annas. Common rice now sells at 13 to 14 pukka seers. Water getting scarce, tanks having been nearly emptied in trying to save crops by irrigation. The late rain has partly replenished them, but the want of water will be felt next hot-weather. There is no anxiety about fodder, as there is abundant waste land for grazing. The rice trade has somewhat fallen off, but there will probably be sufficient import as soon as a demand makes itself felt.

11. Special report will be submitted hereafter regarding Kanksa thana.

12. *Sudder sub-division*.—Thana Bood-Bood adjoins Kanksa, and its condition is a little worse than that thana. There was a 3-anna *aus*, but it is grown in so small an area as to be of little use. The *aman* in 10 or 12 villages has failed altogether, and in others there will only be a 2-anna crop; in some places as much as 4 annas. *Rabbi* prospects are more hopeful, though there is very little cultivation of this kind.

Last year's harvest was about 5 annas. Common rice sells at 12 to 13 pukka seers. In other respects the remarks made about Kanksa will apply. A special report will be submitted about this thana also.

13. *Ausgram*.—The circumstances of this thana resemble generally those of Kanksa and Bood-Bood, though the *aman* may possibly yield as much as 6 annas. This thana also will, unless matters mend soon, be included in the report to be submitted regarding Kanksa and Bood-Bood.

14. *Sahibganja*.—Same remarks as under Ausgram.

15. *Burdwan*.—*Aus* average 6 annas, but very little of it is grown. Winter crop (*aman*) will be about 6 annas. There is good promise for *rabbi*, but not much is grown. Last year's harvest was not very good, but with so large a town as Burdwan in the middle of it, there is not likely to be any scarcity of stocks. Coarse rice is now selling from 14 to 16 seers, this price due more to holding up of stocks than to scarcity. Water and fodder plentiful. Though there are a few patches of bad harvest here and there, the general condition of this thana does not give rise to any anxiety.

16. *Satgachia, Khondghose, Rama, and Salimabad*.—Up to date there is no reason to apprehend scarcity in these thanas. In the two last-named, the *aman* crop is expected to yield from 10 to 12 annas, and in the other two 8 annas.

17. *Cutwa Sub-division.*—The information given by the Sub-divisional Officer is unfortunately not precise. The Collector, however, thinks that Ketugram thana is not likely to suffer much; the *aman* is expected to yield a 7-anna crop, and the *aus* yielded about 5 annas. In the other two thanas, Cutwa and Mungalkot, there has been failure of crop in patches, but the condition of these two thanas will form the subject of further report.

There is some jute grown in parts of this sub-division, and until recently rice was being exported to Moorshedabad. There are probably still considerable stocks in the towns of Cutwa and Dainhat, which are centres of trade.

18. *Culina Sub-division.*—Thana Culna expects a 10-anna harvest, and is quite secure. In Purbasthali no immediate scarcity is to be expected. Montessor seems to be badly off. The *aus* was only 5 annas, and the *aman* is expected to be from 4 to 5 annas. No *rabbi* has yet been sown. There are no good roads in this thana, and it is therefore difficult to put in supplies. Rice is selling at from 13 to 14 seers, and there will be some scarcity of water but not of fodder.

19. The annexed map will show the tracts in which scarcity is impending. It will be seen that they are comparatively small in area, and, with the exception of Montessor and Sahebgunge, readily accessible. Employment for the able-bodied is available on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and Government has given a sum of Rs. 5,000 for charitable relief to those unable to work. Present necessities are thus provided for, and subsequent reports will show what further measures are likely to be required.

No. 507G, dated Dacca, the 28th October 1884.

From—F. WYKE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 16T—R of the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that, with regard to this division, there is no cause of anxiety regarding food, fodder or water-supply. The Collector of Backergunge reports that the prospects of that district are better than usual; and so far from there being any cause of anxiety, the exportation of rice will probably increase from between 45 and 50 lakhs of maunds, the quantity last year, to 60 lakhs this year. The Collector of Mymensing reports that the condition of that district does not differ from the normal state, and the only part of the district where the prospects are not good being the Atten sub-division, but even here there is no cause of anxiety. The Collector of Furreedpore reports the same for his district, and adds that Katwalia-para and Gopalgunge will probably export largely. In Dacca, on the whole, there has been a fair crop, the only failure being the crop grown on the high lands, and there may be some pressure to the north of the district, but the Dacca-Mymensing Railway will furnish ample employment, if, as is not likely, the people in that part are driven by want to look for work.

2. In *Backergunge* the great non-food staples, if such a term be allowable, are supari and coconuts. Of the latter 13 annas and of the former not far from a full crop is expected. Mr. Dutt reports that the wealth in Backergunge from these crops and from other sources is so great that even if the rice crop failed at any time, a contingency not at all likely to arise, the people would be well able to pay for imported rice. Both in Dacca and Mymensing the jute crop, which was a good average one, is being held back on account of the low price. This proves that the ryots are well off; otherwise they could not do this. In Furreedpore the yield of the crop has been good everywhere, and in Goalundo it is said to have been a bumper one. In this district the area planted with jute was not larger than usual. In Dacca, however, owing to the high prices last year, a larger area was planted, and since it costs the ryots very nearly Rs. 3 a maund to grow and prepare this crop, they have lost by its cultivation.

No. 493GC, dated Chittagong, the 1st November 1884.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th October 1884, calling for a report on the state and prospects of the crops, I have the honour to report that in all the districts of my division there exists no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply.

2. In Chittagong the Collector, after personal enquiry, says that the crops, both *aus* and *aman*, are full average crops.

3. In Noakholly the *aus* crop has been 12 annas, while a bumper crop of *aman* is expected.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts reports that the condition of his district does not vary materially from its normal state, with the exception that the prospects of cotton are more favourable than they have been for many years past. He adds that some of the joms beyond the frontier line are being destroyed by rats; on this he promises to submit a further detailed report.

No. 319Mct., dated Darjeeling, the 31st October 1884.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Government Famine circular No. 16F.—R., dated 7th October 1884, I have the honour to submit a report on the state and prospects of the crops, and the condition of the people, in the several districts of this division.

2. The Collector of Dinagore, Mr. Tute, reported, on the authority of Mr. Ricketts, Manager of the Sunkerpore Wards' Estates, that the only portion of his district which is threatened with scarcity is the south and south-west, and he did not think that much more will be required even there than the ordinary employment that can be given on the roads.

There will be no want of food, water, or fodder. Since he so reported, I have heard from him semi-officially that there has been good rain almost everywhere, and that the south and south-west had the benefit of it. Under the circumstances, I think it unlikely that Government will have to be asked to give or do anything in the Dinagore district in consequence of short crops, and so give none of the details required in the case of districts in which distress is expected.

3. I enclose a copy of the Collector of Rajshahye's report, No. 809G, dated 27th October 1884, with the statements and map received therewith in original. The report may not comply exactly and precisely with the requirements of the Government circular on every minor point, but it does on almost all of them, and it seems to me to give full information on all main points.

My own opinion of the condition and prospects of the Rajshahye district is this: I think it rather possible than probable that relief works in excess of the Road Cess Committee's annual repairs of roads may be required in parts of the district before the next rubbee and aus crops are reaped: that if they are required, the amount to be spent in such works will not be large, and that with perhaps a few other small localities, where a little employment may be required for a short time, the need for employment will be confined to the Burhind tract. But I do not think it at all certain that relief works will be necessary anywhere in excess of the employment offered by the Road Cess Committee in repairing roads, and it may very probably result in the people in parts of the district being merely pinched, but being unwilling to go on relief works. While giving this opinion, I also wish to say that, when, as in this case, there has been no general and considerable failure of crops, it is not easy to form an opinion thus early in the season, and that it will be much more easy to do so a month hence. The Collector, it will be seen, expects to be able to judge better when he has heard whether the late rain has been general, but I believe he will know more at the beginning of December.

If Government will leave it to me to report again if I find it necessary to do so when the Collector and I have been able to obtain fuller information, they may rely on my doing so, if I do find it necessary, as soon as I can do so with the least confidence; but from the information now before me I am able even now to express an opinion that the only sure and unfailing test in the case of a district so circumstanced is whenever complaints of distress and requests for relief are received to reply by an offer of employment on relief works at the rate of three annas a day for a fair day's task for an able-bodied raiyat (not professional cooly), and lower rates for women and children. I propose to have the condition of the people watched, and to ask the District Officers and Road Cess Committees to act as above. The Collector will be requested to do all in his power to secure his obtaining information of distress and giving the people an opportunity of complaining by a visit to the locality by a Government officer as if on ordinary business, so that the offer may be made without delay if it is really needed. As regards water and fodder, some inconvenience will be felt in certain localities for want of water, which will have to be fetched from a distance, and doubtless the people will drink bad water near at hand in preference to fetching good water from a distance, which will cause sickness. In the matter of fodder, the cattle may be thinner than usual owing to there being less grass, but I do not expect more than that at present informed. Prices will be high, but there will be no difficulty about a sufficient supply of food being brought to where it is wanted.

4. The rainfall in Pubna during the past season has been much below the average, and it is reported that the aman crop will be "very short in places;" but it is said that there is no reason to anticipate distress in any portion of the district. Mr. Bolton says it is possible that special arrangements may be required hereafter to provide labour for the poor around Taras in the Roygunge thana, where the people had a bad season last year; but "there is no urgency in the matter, and in any case the Road Cess Committee would probably be able to do all that is needed."

There are no very large stocks of grain in the district, but the supply is said to be sufficient, and it would be supplemented, if necessary, by importation from the eastern districts.

The water and fodder-supply is also sufficient.

In the case of Pubna, none of the details mentioned in the Government circular will be necessary. The Collector will be told to keep himself informed of the condition of the people of Taras and Roygunge.

5. I enclose a copy of the Collector of Bogra's report. It is very defective in one respect, i.e., it gives no information as to the crops, past and present in the portion of



the district to the east of the river Karotoya, and though the Collector had not visited that tract, he could have supplied the information obtained from his subordinates. From what have heard, however, I have no anxiety as regards this tract, though I will enquire about it. If it is necessary, I will address Government about it, but not otherwise, unless I hear to the contrary.

As regards the rest of the Bogra district, I have to submit the following remarks.

All the relief Government gave last year was employment on relief works when people complained of distress and wanted such work. Government could, in my opinion, do no less in any year. In the case of the khar or red clay tract that has now suffered more or less from bad crops for three years, and which only grows the single crop of winter rice, I expect that, in addition to all the Road Cess Committee can spend in repairing roads, Government will have to complete the railway bank from Sooltanpore to Bogra in the course of the next eight months, and to supplement the road cess funds by grants to a considerable amount for other relief works. Employment will also be necessary in other parts, though to a less extent. How much money will be required for relief works is uncertain, but the experience of last year showed that, putting aside the very few professional coolies, the people of Bogra will not work for hire at all if they can help it, and will work at any private employment they can obtain in order to avoid resorting to public relief works. From what the Collector reports about the increase of grain thefts and burglaries thus early, it looks as if employment may soon be wanted.

I expect that the people in the worst tracts will suffer a good deal for want of water, and will be compelled to dig wells. The cattle in such tracts will suffer from a short supply of fodder, but it is probable that a good number of cattle may be sold.

Prices will run high no doubt, but any quantity of food required can be easily brought into the district by railway, rivers, and roads. The point is that in certain tracts there will be no money to buy food if it were ever so cheap, and it will have to be provided by relief works. Whether some charitable relief will be required will not be known till later, but probably it will. I expect that Government will have to suspend the collection of the revenue demand over the worst parts on condition of zemindars doing what may be thought necessary for their tenants.

In the case of Bogra, I propose to obtain information as to the parts to the east of the Karotoya, and to have the condition of the people on the west of it carefully watched. I will take up at once the question of what roads would be useful in the worst tracts, in case work on a considerable scale is necessary. I do not think the time has yet come for preferring a report in the Famine Code form, but that time will probably come about a month hence.

I shall visit Bogra towards the end of next month, and will address Government about that district again in due course.

6. From the report of the Collector of Rungpore it appears that wherever the aus rice is grown, a full bumper crop has been harvested in all four sub-divisions, and that the jute crop has also been good; but there will be in the different sub-divisions an aman crop which will vary from 4 annas to 12 annas. Where no other crop is grown, and where the outturn is low, some pinching is expected; but nothing more. The supplies of food and fodder are ample everywhere, and except in a few special localities in the Gyabanda sub-division, where a few wells may have to be dug, there will be no want of water. Altogether the Collector and I, as at present informed, do not think any special measures will be necessary anywhere in the Rungpore district, and so I give no further details.

7. The foregoing paragraphs give all the information and opinions I am in a position to give at present in regard to districts about which there seems to be room for the least doubt, even as regards any part of a district; but when the District Officers have done some touring, we shall feel more certain.

The present state of the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling does not vary so materially from the normal condition as to give cause for the least anxiety as regards food, water, fodder, or want of employment.

The price of rice in Julpigoree, however, is very high, "principally on account of export to other districts." Common rice is now being sold at 11 seers per rupee, against 18 seers and 20 seers in the corresponding months of 1883 and 1882, respectively.

No. 724G.D., dated Bogra, the 26th October 1884.

From—C. J. O'DONNELL, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bogra,  
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

With reference to your circular No. 297M.t., dated the 17th instant, giving cover to Government Circular No. 16T—R. (Famine), Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit the report therein called for in regard to the district of Bogra.

2. I regret the time allowed has been so short, for although I have been continuously in camp since the date of the circular, the 7th October, I have failed to personally inspect the whole district. I have been entirely unable to visit that portion which lies to the east of the river Karotoya; but as it is a low-lying tract, traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, water-channels, and marshes, besides that it is a large producer of aus rice and cheena, whilst the people are enriched by the jute trade, I think it may be considered



safe from scarcity. Its inhabitants are also to a considerable extent boat-owners, or work at oft-times as boatmen, and so obtain a share in the profits of the valuable carrying business of Eastern Bengal.

3. On the west of the Karotoya the prospects are much less favourable. After visiting all the thanas in this tract, except Sherepore, and having examined large areas in each, I beg to give the following replies as succinctly as possible to the question asked in the Government Circular, adding a few special remarks at the end of my report.

4. It is to be understood that my replies apply only to the portion of the district west of the Karotoya.

5. Over the whole of this area the bhadoi or aus crop was good. I believe it was everywhere an average or 12-anna crop, and in places a bumper crop.

6. I fear I cannot estimate the outturn of the winter rice now approaching maturity at more than 6 annas, varying from 10 annas in Sibgunge and Nawabganje thanas, and 8 annas in Khetlal and Panchbibi to 6 annas in Adamdighi and 4 annas in Bogra and Sherepore. Excluding the four more favourably circumstanced police divisions, there remains a tract, bounded on the west by the railway, on the north and east by the Sherepore, Bogra, and Dinagepore road, and on the south by the district frontier towards Pabna and Rajshahye, in which I think it would be rash to estimate more than a five-anna crop, or, roughly, a third of a full bumper crop. In places it is undoubtedly more, but over many rice plains it is much less; for, unfortunately, it is the fact that on some high runs of country the crop will barely produce its seed grain. This area, it may be observed, is nearly continuous with that portion of the district which is composed of a reddish stiff clay, known as khear.

7. The promise of the rubbee or spring crops, so far as one can judge thus early in the season, is excellent. The heavy rain of the beginning of the month, and the light showers that now are falling, although they have come too late for much of the winter rice, have thoroughly moistened the ground, and ploughing and sowing are already unusually advanced this year. The spring crops, however, I would remark, form but a small portion of the total food-supply of the district.

8. In no part of the Cis-Karotoyan tract, except Panchbibi, where sugarcane and jute are largely grown, are any important non-food staples produced to such an extent as materially to enrich the people, and so enable them to sustain the effects of a food-crop failure.

9. The crops last year were much as they are this year; that is to say, a fair bhadoi was followed by a deficient amun and a good rubbee crop. At the same time, judging by the rainfall statistics, the range of prices, and numerous statements I have heard, the winter rice was much less of a failure than it is this year, and hardly justified the relief measures taken so promptly by Government as soon as the first distress was reported: still it is manifest that such as it was, and covering exactly the same area as the failure of this year, the khear tract, it considerably encroached on the resources of the people and their ability to meet the losses that have now come upon them.

10. Prices are distinctly high at the present time, and have risen during the past two months from 15 seers to 12 seers (pucca) for the rupee. I regard the later price as one which, if not soon reduced, must press on a large section of the people in a very appreciable degree. It will entirely depend on the fact whether this rate is maintained or not, after the amun harvest is reaped, whether serious distress will or will not be felt. If, as I hope, grain is abundantly imported from Rungpore and Mymensing, the price will fall; but if this expectation is not realized, the tract I have particularized above (viz. the thana of Adamdighi and the portions of thanas Bogra and Sherepore lying to the west of the Karotoya) will require careful watching, and very probably some form of relief early in the coming year.

11. Trade is very active in all parts of the district, but I regret to say that I regard this fact with some alarm. I fear that its ordinary direction and tendency is towards export and depletion. I need hardly refer to a fact so well known as that the khear tract, which is also the area of failure, produces a fine species of rice, little used for local consumption, and which is eagerly bought up by petty traders, who are in effect agents to the large exporting firms in Calcutta. I anticipate that these men will use all their efforts to secure some part of their ordinary supply, and I fear that in the end of November and throughout December, before serious pressure is felt, they will be only too successful in still further reducing the district stocks, which now are not too abundant. Much will depend on the action of the zemindars in regard to rent, and the Government in regard to revenue. If these two forces exert themselves as in ordinary years, if where there is short produce they demand full rent and revenue, the peasantry will have no means of escape from the depleting trader. The raiyat must sell his rice. I always have held, and always will hold, that the quickest, honestest, cheapest, and safest form of relief is, when Government has satisfied itself that there is a really grave failure of food-supply, to at once act on the principle that where rent cannot be paid without danger, revenue cannot be demanded without setting an example a Government should not set. Further, when once revenue collection is suspended, we should insist on proportionate clemency in the zemindar. I do not for an instant speak of remission. In nineteen-twentieths of Bengal the revenue assessment is so easy that only in the most exceptional cases would absolute remission be justified. The suspended revenue could be recovered in three to five years by instalments

without interest, the loss of the latter amount being the measure of the general contribution of the province to local distress.

12. I am entirely unable to estimate the amount of grain stocks in the district in the manner suggested, that is, in terms of food-supply, for so many months. Judging by previous periods of distress, I venture to express the opinion that the district will probably be able to feed itself till the beginning of the hot weather—four to five months hence.

13. The supply of water for all purposes is abnormally deficient. The rivers are already at their hot-weather level and are loaded with impurities. They are almost all stagnant, and jute-steeping has been carried on in most. There is already an unusual amount of cholera about the district, and I fear that public health will deteriorate rather than improve. With the advent of the hot weather, I have even graver fears of trouble to the people from this source than from the failure of food-supply.

The fodder-supply, after the cattle have grazed off the short stubble of the crop that is partially saved, or the standing rice, as they are already doing in many places, will necessarily be very deficient in the khar tract. The rice nearly everywhere, even where the grain yield promises well, is short in stalk.

14. I have replied as far as I can the questions raised by the Government circular.

15. In order to aid Government in estimating the present condition of the crops, I give below a table showing the rainfall, month by month, in the three abnormal years—1873, last year, and this year.

	1873.	1883.	1884.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	0.22	0.58		
February	0.10	0.16	0.13	
March		0.17	1.53	
April	3.12	8.03	3.20	
May	2.01	0.78	0.76	
June	8.74	7.44	16.17	
July	7.95	18.93	9.80	
August	12.83	8.91	3.15	
September	3.29	2.82	2.53	
October		0.31	1.87*	
November				
December	0.38	0.79		

\* Up to 1 P.M. on the 26th, when it was still raining.

16. Two important facts are potent from the above table. The first is the extreme shortness of the rainfall in August and September of the present year. I do not believe in the efficacy of October rain, except to fill out the grain in plants which have not only survived the drought of the two preceding months but still retain considerable vigour. The second conspicuous point is one of good hope. The rainfall in April, May, June and July could hardly be more propitious for the aus crop, which the dry, hot weather in the end of July and the beginning of August ripened to perfection. This fact alone would convince me that what I have heard on all sides is true, namely, that the aus yielded nearly a bumper outturn. It was also an unusually extensive crop. Not only on the poli or light sandy soil, but also on the stiff khar clay, that people hastened to refill their granaries, left half empty by last year's failure. Going about the district, I have everywhere noticed that a very considerable portion of the worst amun rice stands on fields which have already yielded an aus harvest. This is a fact of very great importance. I regret that I have no means of estimating, with even a distant approach to statistical accuracy, what proportion the aus bears to the amun area. We are still, I regret to say, nearly as ignorant on this and such like agricultural questions as we were ten years ago. I may here mention that the people employ aus rice principally as food, and I have heard the opinion freely expressed that they will not readily part with this their ordinary means of sustenance.

17. I should not conclude this report without drawing attention to the fact that burglaries and thefts show a marked increase. During the third quarter of the present year, 71 burglaries and 119 thefts were reported as compared with 46 burglaries and 71 thefts in the corresponding months of July, August and September 1883. The object of several of these offences has been food-grain, and the accused in many cases have pleaded the pressure of hunger. Considering, however, that these figures represent the total crime against property among three-quarters of a million of people, it would be as unwise to attach too much importance to them as it would be to ignore them altogether.

18. As to the probability of serious distress, I think it distant. There are few landless day-labourers in the district. I believe the coming cold weather, with a promising rubee harvest, will supply a fair amount of employment to them. The short crops are, moreover, confined to one-third portion of the district, and the population affected will not exceed quarter of a million. About 5 per cent. of this number probably live by day labour, and if Government gives a small subscription to the District Road Fund, besides completing the Sultanpore-Pogra Railway embankment, I think we will have sufficient aid to tide us over the period before next rains.

No. 809G, dated Rampore Beaulah, the 27th October 1884.

From—E. H. RENNICK, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,  
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

With reference to Government Famine Circular No. 16T—R, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that I called for reports from the sub-divisional officers, the District Superintendent of Police, and some of the zemindars and managers of estates in the district. The report from the sub-division of Nattore has not yet been received, but the district report being due on the 27th, I beg to submit the following report on the several points noted in the circular.

2. I beg to annex a tabulated statement clearly showing the approximate condition of each police station in the district under the various heads referred to in the Government circular, and to offer the following observations in regard to each station.

3. *Beaulah*.—In this station there was a fair yield of the bhadoi crop, but the amun prospects are indifferent, except in places where the inundation water has reached. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on extensively, as also mulberry, and the rearing of silk cocoons, which gives employment to a considerable portion of the population of this and the neighbouring thanas, is a fair source of income.

4. It is worthy of mention, in connection with Rampore Beaulah, Charchat and Pooteah thanas, that Messrs. Watson & Co. distribute about ten lakhs of rupees every year for advances for cocoons. In addition to this, I understand that Messrs. Louis Payen & Co. distribute between two and three lakhs of rupees similarly, principally in Rampore Beaulah thana. The placing of so much hard cash at the disposal of the people must be a great help to them.

5. The prospects of the winter crops are fair. Scarcity of water is felt only in the interior, that is, in villages far removed from the course of the river. The condition of trade in the market is dull. The supply of paddy in store is not large. I do not anticipate any difficulty about fodder, though much may not have been preserved; but there is ample grazing ground on which the cattle can thrive for months, and even if there is any difficulty in any particular part, the cattle can easily be taken for two or three months, as is frequently done, on to the churs where there is an enormous lot of excellent grazing ground. All those whom I have consulted are unanimous on this point, and to save time I may observe that this remark applies generally to the whole district.

6. *Godagaree Station*.—This station supplies rice for the district consumption to a large extent. The high price of rice last year induced a very large export from here, and consequently the quantity left in store is not large. Rice is grown abundantly—in fact it is the only crop grown here—and although the rainfall was scanty, the amun promises fair in parts, and is there are plentiful showers of rain yet, there will be no scarcity felt in this part of the district. Some few villages in the south-eastern boundary of this station have sustained a total wreck of their crop, and the state of the crops to the north and east, within four miles of the police station, is extremely bad, owing to the inundation and the ravages of insects and grasshoppers.

7. *Tannore Police Station*.—In the villages within the jurisdiction of this thana also rice is extensively grown. The country is *Burind* to the north and west, and the paddy grown was plentiful, but much of it was destroyed by late sowing and by reason of drought except what grew near tanks which afforded facilities for irrigation. The crop standing in the fields is not in a good condition. Jute has been grown to some extent, and the cultivation of mulberry is carried on on a small scale. Owing to demand for irrigation and to want of rainfall, scarcity of water will soon be felt. Those that have money decline to work, and the poorer raiyats alone work at very high rates, not having grain in their houses. The fact mentioned in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the divisional report, as regards scarcity in Bogra and relief works, applies here and to the district generally, that people will not work away from their homes, nor will they work at all on anything like relief works as soon as pressure is removed. I mention this here, as in this police station last year there were parts where it appeared relief was necessary, but the people could not be induced to work away from their homes.

8. *Baynara Police Station*.—The rice grown here is in the low lands generally, and is largely used in Pooteah, besides being exported. The river Baraloo, which flows through this part of the country, did not overflow, and consequently, as the wheels were not inundated, the amun crop will be short, though the outturn of the aus was favourable. There is no reason, however, to fear that the quantity will be inadequate, although the prices may be high. Jute has given a fair outturn, and though the price has fallen far below that of last year, still there will be a fair profit. Mulberry has been a fair crop, and a good deal of work is done in cocoons, and it is hoped they will show favourable results. Scarcity of water is felt in some parts of this thana. The last cold-weather crops were good, and the prospects of this year so far favourable.

9. *Police Station Futteah*.—Rice, both aus and amun, used to be grown in the low lands under the Doorgapore outpost, but of late years from insufficient produce the raiyats have abandoned the cultivation of rice and devoted themselves to the cultivation of sugarcane, which yields a surer and more profitable outturn, and they now depend upon rice imported from elsewhere. Mulberry and cocoons, moreover, flourish in these parts of the country, and the prospects of the crops this year are favourable. The inundation of the

Ganges afforded a good supply of water, and no scarcity is likely to be felt in the cold weather.

10. In this police station are situated the Rajbarees of the Pooteah and Taherpore families, and though their properties are scattered all over several districts, it may be convenient to summarise here the reports I have received respecting the properties in this district.

11. *Taherpore Estate.*—In the villages belonging to the estate situated in thanas Rampore Beaulah, Pooteah, Nattore, Singra, and Bagmara, the bhadoi or nus crop seems to have been generally an almost total failure; in fact the average is set down at 2 annas. This, however, I think rather too low an estimate. This failure of the bhadoi crops has, however, been compensated by the good crop of mulberry, sugarcane and jute, also by the rearing of cocoons; for though the price of jute was lower than last year, still it was high enough to yield a large profit. The general prospects of the winter amun crop are not promising from want of rain. It is, however, a significant fact mentioned by the gentleman from whom I got my report, that the mahajuns have, in anticipation of distress, ceased to lend the raiyats paddy. He also complains of the imperfect state of irrigation, which has led to poor paddy crops ever since 1882, and this has been aggravated by the bheels not being inundated.

12. *Pooteah Estate.*—The Manager of the Pooteah Estate reports that, generally speaking, the condition of the mehals is discouraging. He has submitted a statement, from which I find that the outturn of the late bhadoi crop in the estate was about 4½ annas. The prospects of the rubbee crop are good, and the amun paddy promises to yield an outturn of nearly 5 annas. The produce of jute and sugarcane has been satisfactory in some mehals, while in others it is either fair or tolerable. Cocoons are abundant, and it is reported that, if the *Pousbund* result in success, there will be no apprehension of any hardship, notwithstanding the failure of the bhadoi crop. Paddy is selling at from 25 to 28 seers per rupee, and rice from 14 to 16 seers. Price of wheat from 22 to 25 seer per rupee. Some raiyats have paddy in stock, and the stocks in the mahajuns' granaries is sufficient to last two or three months in case of distress. Kalye was cultivated in some of the mehals, but owing to the overflowing of the river, cultivation has been washed away and destroyed. Generally speaking, trade is only nominal in a few of the mehals.

There is no cause for anxiety about the supply of drinking water. The Manager recommends the excavation of tanks in some three or four mehals where there is some difficulty about getting drinking water.

13. *Police Station Chorghat.*—This station is similar to Pooteah. Here the villagers grow a little rice, but the lands are principally cultivated with sugarcane and pulse, and the villagers mainly depend apparently upon the cold-weather crops. Mulberry and cocoons flourish, and on the banks of the rivers Ganges and Bural indigo is cultivated. The cold-weather crops were favourable last year, and equally favourable results are expected this year. Some kalye was grown in the low land, but it was submerged and destroyed owing to a sudden and late rise of the river. In some parts where the flood-water could not reach, scarcity of water is and will be felt by the villagers.

14. *Nattore Police-station.*—Here the countries are watered by the rivers Ganges and Atrai, and rice is grown to a large extent. In the high lands, however, there is not much rice grown; but sugarcane and pulse very profitably take its place. The prospects of the rubbee crops are so far favourable. The rise of the Ganges is expected to give a favourable outturn of the amun crop in the low lands, and the sugarcane and pulses also promise fairly. The winter crops of last year were good. Scarcity of water will be felt in the high lands owing to the deficient rainfall.

15. *Lalpore Police-station.*—The prospects of crops in this station are rather distressing. Little rice is grown in the low lands, and the villagers have to depend to a great extent on imported rice, which has been almost entirely consumed. The villagers migrate for labour. Want of water is also felt, and will be more keenly felt still, unless there is rain. Sugarcane and kalye have grown, and indigo cultivation is extensively carried on.

16. In the zemindaries of Messrs. Watson & Co., notwithstanding that no inundation had submerged the high lands for a period of two or three years, large tracts of lands were brought under cultivation on account of the high price of grain, and up to the middle of July, writes Mr. Abbott, a gentleman of very great experience, and who has long been in the district as the chief agent of Messrs. Watson & Co., the paddy crops in the Bilmaria, Chorghat, and Pooteah stations had most favourable weather. But want of rain in the beginning of Srabun had disastrous effects, and the high lands brought under cultivation yielded for the bhadoi crop not more than 4 annas. The last bhadoi crops are said to have ranged from 1 to 16 annas, and the average was not less than 7 annas. The winter crop of Bharin amun paddy, it is estimated, will yield 12 annas. This I think rather too sanguine an estimate. Half the kalye crop sown on the churs was submerged owing to the late rise of the rivers. The prospects of the remaining kalye now on the fields are fair, and it is hoped there will be an outturn of 8 annas. In the villages Biraldaha, Dungapara, Monogram, Tulshipora, and Gungarampora, mulberry and cocoons have turned out well, and sugarcane also promises well, and it is believed they will enable the raiyats to withstand pressure from crop failure. The raiyats who produce paddy have not been selling it this year, perhaps in anticipation of distress.

17. It is difficult to ascertain (continues Mr. Abbott) whether the raiyats have dhan in their houses. The general belief is that there is a small supply in the mahajuns' golabs

and none in the houses of the raiyats. Mr. Abbott, however, is of opinion that a supply sufficient to last for four months exists in the mahajans' golahs, and that the kalye and rubbee crops also stored there are in large quantities. The latter yielded last year a produce larger than has been known for 20 years.

18. There is no scarcity of water in villages situated close to the river, and if there are showers of rain, there need be no fear of any such scarcity. But in villages remote from the river distress is being already felt, owing to the want of rain and the inundation water not having reached the villages. The distress of these poor villagers can only be removed by a heavy downpour of rain.

19. *Boraipunge Station.*—Much rice is produced here, and it is exported by boats to other parts of the district. In the bheels to the south and west amun and boro paddy are grown, and although it is reported that owing to the drought crops have suffered materially, I am not inclined to give credence to this report, as from the fact of the country having been inundated by the overflow of the Ganges, such a thing was not possible. In the high lands turmeric is extensively grown, with large profits, and sugarcane also is extensively cultivated. Water-supply will, however, be short, for the Ganges water in the fields will dry up unless there is rainwater to help it.

20. *Police-station Singra.*—Here the lands are generally low, and very large tracts are cultivated with paddy. Reports about paddy crops and jute are most favourable from this station. Only the north portion of this station is Burind, and the crops may have sustained some injuries there owing to want of seasonable rain. Winter crops are grown here on a smaller scale. The water famine will be felt only in the high lands situated to the north and east of the police-stations.

21. *Nowgong Police-station.*—Here the cultivation of aus paddy is extensive, and the villagers had stored the bhadoi or aus crop in large quantities. The outturn of the bhadoi crop is estimated by the sub-divisional officer at 8 to 9 annas. Much jute was grown, and it sold at tolerable prices. Last year's winter crops were good, and the cultivation of ganja extensive, but this means low prices; in fact, the sub-divisional officer says the price per maund pucea ranged from Rs 4 to Rs. 15. In high lands some scarcity of water will be felt.

22. As to the prospects of the amun, both bonz and ropa, in the sub-division generally, it appears from the sub-divisional officer's report that the people have had the sense to store up all the water of the copious rain in June for use for irrigation purposes, and the result is that the ropa or transplanted amun, which depends almost entirely on rainwater, was fully planted out, and where there is water stored up near, the outturn is likely to be between 6 and 7 annas. As to the bonz dhan, it is doing very well in deep bheels where there is water, but many bheels are dried up from insufficient water, and there the paddy has withered. No estimate is made as to the probable yield by the sub-divisional officer, and the District Superintendent has estimated it at 5½ annas.

23. *Police-station Panchoopuro.*—Here the crops are watered by the two rivers Atrai and Nagora, and are consequently able to show a favourable outturn. Much of their rice, however, is exported elsewhere, which has led to the increase in the selling price of rice in those parts of the country. Jute is also grown here largely. There can be no scarcity of water felt in this part of the country where there are two rivers to irrigate the lands and supply water for drinking purposes, and the only portion that is liable to be so affected is the portion lying on the borders of the district of Bogra. The sub-divisional officer estimates the bhadoi crops at 7 annas. I have already dealt with the prospects of the amun.

24. *Police-station Manda.*—Much rice is grown here, and the villagers were prudent enough to grow a large quantity of jute, which has yielded tolerable profits. Rice in the low lands is safe, but extensive tracts to the north and west are Burind, and unless there is sufficient rainfall, I am afraid the crops on these portions will suffer very materially. But the remarks about amun under Nowgong apply generally here also. Winter crops flourish on the banks of the river Atrai. I am afraid there will be much scarcity of water felt over the Burind country, if there be not more rain.

25. It will be observed that I have hitherto made no mention of the probable amount of grain in store. The subject is a difficult one, and it is really impossible to say how much grain there is in store. The general opinion, however, seems to be that there is a store of four months' food in the district.

A curious fact was mentioned to me. Some raiyats had to remove their houses owing to the encroachment of the river. They were supposed to have next to no dhan whatever, but when they came to remove, it was found that each man had several hundred maunds of dhan in store; one man, supposed to have nothing, having as much as 1,200 maunds. If, therefore, this may be taken as a typical case, the supply in store may be taken as even greater still. I believe the raiyats have in many places been holding back their paddy from fear of scarcity; and, besides, it must be remembered that, if there is scarcity, it would have been a very dangerous thing for a man to have let his neighbours know how much grain he had, as he would run great risk of being plundered.

26. I have narrated above in detail the prospects and condition of the crops in the several thannas in my district, and from what has been stated, it will be seen that there is no cause to fear a general scarcity over the whole district. It is true the export last year was very considerable, but even in spite of this large export and the price

at which rice is selling at present in the various markets in the district, I do not apprehend a scarcity all over, and I do hope that, even if the entire *Burind* rice crop in the Godagarpe, Tannore, Singra, and Manda police stations fail, there will be found sufficient rice in the district to meet its demands. Should there be a failure, relief will be required probably in the *Burind*; but I think after the rainfall of the last three days, it is difficult to report with any degree of certainty, whether the prospects are such as to raise an apprehension of scarcity, until we hear more of the extent of the rainfall and as to whether it has been general. If it has been general, the prospects will no doubt be much better than those given in this report, and I think another report in a fortnight would be advantageous. There is no doubt that much paddy, which seemed hopeless, will pick up to a certain extent. At any rate this report may be taken as giving the prospects of the district from the most unfavourable point of view.

27. I beg to annex a map showing in different colours the condition of the several thannas in the district. I shall, as I have observed above, call for further report enquiring whether the rain of these last three days has been general, and how it is regarded by the raiyats; and when this information is obtained, I shall submit a further report, in which will be embodied the report from the sub-division of Nattore. In compiling this report, I am under great obligation to the District Superintendent, Mr. Bamber.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have just received the report of the Nattore Sub-divisional Officer, and I may remark on it generally that I am glad to say he takes a much more cheerful view of the prospects than I, with the knowledge then before me, had ventured to express. The rainfall has been greater than in the previous year, and distributed more evenly. The prospects of the amun and rubbee crops are generally good. The places where scarcity of drinking water will be felt are not many, and his opinion about the abundance of fodder agrees with that already expressed. There is one gloomy feature—the outturn of aus, the principal crop in Lalpur, was 2 annas only.



[illegible]



[illegible]

Last year's prevailing rates not to be depended on, as it has been collected from hearing.

**E. H. RUDDOCK,**

Collector.

H. W. J. BAMBER,

*District Superintendent.*

No. BG, dated Camp Buxar, the 30th October 1884.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Government circular order No. 167--R of the 7th instant, I have the honour to submit a special report on the state and prospects of the crops in the several districts of the Patna division.

2. The Durbhanga report has come in to-day. I thus have the advantage of the latest possible information from that district, which was one about which there was most fear. It is plain that Mr. Price's report is much fuller and better than it could have been if it had been written only a day or two earlier.

3. I shall first give a very short summary of the results, then extract from the district reports, and finish with any necessary comment.

4. Of the seven districts, Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad are declared safe. It is clear from the reports that this decision is well founded.

5. Of the remaining districts, the sub-divisions of Modhubani and Tajpore in Durbhanga, of Barh, Dinapore and Patna in Patna, and Aurungabad in Gya are also declared safe.

6. There remain the sub-divisions of Nowada and Gya in Gya, Behar in Patna, and in Durbhanga the sudder sub-division, which cannot be declared safe, and about which a special report of danger is required.

7. In these sub-divisions certain tracts again can be picked out as much better off than the rest. I can therefore here describe more particularly the areas of very bad crops. Mr. Grierson, Collector of Gya, has prepared a map for his district. His latest enquiries confirm what was believed before.

8. The worst tract in the division is clearly the north-eastern portion of the Gya district, including all the north of Nowada and the Atri thana of the sudder. In this tract there is little jungle and a large extent of rice plain, which ought to be covered with rice now. A great part of this has not even been cultivated for rice. I myself have seen the land lying unploughed.

9. The Behar sub-division of Patna is subject to very much the same conditions. I am a little surprised at the good accounts from Behar. Mr. Quinn says it is worse off than any other part of the district, and he is watching and prepared for worse news. But from the report, Behar is very much better off than Nawada.

10. In Durbhanga, the south-eastern portion of the sudder about Roserah is declared much the worst. It would be interesting to compare Mr. Price's report with what is said about Begu Sarai in Monghyr bordering it to the south-east.

11. As directed in the circular order under reply, I report that in Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad "the condition of the district does not vary materially from the normal state." I therefore abstain from all details, and declare that there is "no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply."

12. The Collector of Durbhanga reports:—

"In Modhubani the outturn of the last bhadoi is estimated to have been a 9 annas crop throughout the sub-division, and the probable yield of paddy to be an 8 annas crop. The rubbee, which has been very extensively sown this year, is in a prosperous state, and promises a good outturn.

There are two or three important non-food staples grown in this sub-division, such as sugarcane, indigo. The prospect in respect of these staples is good, and with the help derived from them, supplemented by the outturn from food-crops, the people of this sub-division will be enabled to support themselves comfortably till the next year's bhadoi comes in. The labouring classes will perhaps require to be furnished with some employment later on; this can easily be found for them in the repairs and construction of village roads.

"There is no cause for anxiety regarding fodder or water-supply.

"In Tajpore, which in my opinion is very little behind Modhubani in its generally satisfactory condition, the bhadoi was all round an eight annas crop; the paddy will scarcely be a four annas crop (but Tajpore is not generally a rice-producing country), whereas at present the prospects of the rubbee are excellent; in fact could not be better. So also I may say of tobacco, which is extensively cultivated in this sub-division. I may, I think, without hesitation say that the present condition of the people and the crops in Tajpore does not afford any cause for alarm; prices this October are not higher than they were during the same month last year; and there will be food available sufficient for the supply required for the next four or five months. I do not anticipate any failure in the water or fodder-supply in Tajpore, that is, if rain falls as it ought to do in December or January.

"Sudder sub-division.—This sub-division is, I consider, far way the worst off of the three in the districts. Concerning a part of it I can speak from direct personal observation, for I am now under canvas in the tract which was reported by the police to be worst affected. The outturn of the last bhadoi did not exceed a ten annas crop all round. The prospects of the paddy are generally bad; in some places no crop at all can be reaped, the plants being used for fodder for cattle, so great has been the deficiency in the rainfall. Here, at Roserah, it is 8 inches less than it was in the famine year. Throughout the sub-division not more than a fourth of the usual area could be sown with paddy, and the general outturn is estimated at two to four annas, at the outside, of an average crop.

"Had it not been for the rain (2½ inches) which fell yesterday and the day before, and which has benefited greatly the rubber sowings (paddy having perished irretrievably, as I carefully noted when riding dryshod on the 25th from Brichowli to Mangalgarh across a country which ordinarily at the time of the year should consist of inundated rice-fields), there would have been experienced most severe distress in the south-eastern corner of this district. Since the late rain I anticipate a fair crop of rubber. Non-food staples, tobacco and sugarcane, promise very well. I am inclined to think that the stocks of grain locally grown have been drawn upon to depletion, but the import trade is very brisk and food-grains are being conveyed in large quantities by rail into the district. Prices are not much, if at all, higher than they were this time last year, and I rejoice to add that root crops form an important factor in the present supply of food. These are selling at two dhebus (about four pice) a seer for the last two weeks, a seer being generally considered sufficient for a single full meal.

"The prospects in respect of water and fodder-supply were causing much anxiety till the late rain on the 25th and yesterday. Tanks and wells were very low. Some of them had actually run dry, and the paddy-straw, which in a year of good crops served later on for fodder for cattle, had been actually grazed down by cattle in the fields. Prospects now have assumed a much more favourable appearance, and it looks as if we would get more rain. But in any case the south-eastern portion of the sub-division, if no other, will have to be closely watched, and the employment afforded later on, if necessary, for the labouring classes in the construction and repairs of district and village roads. At present there is no actual suffering anywhere."

13. The Collector of Patna says with regard to Behar sub-division:—

"I take this sub-division first, as the condition of affairs there is worse than in other parts of the district.

"(a). The bhadoi outturn on the average was about a 6-anna crop.

"(b). When the sub-divisional officer wrote his report, he anticipated that the winter rice would be a 2-anna or a 5-anna crop, according to whether more rain should fall or not. Since the receipt of the report there has been heavy rain, and according to present information a 5-anna crop may be expected.

"(c). Rubber crops.—When the sub-divisional officer wrote, a fair outturn was expected, probably an 8-anna crop. The heavy rain which has since fallen has in some cases done harm and in others good. On the whole, I think that an 8-anna crop may still be expected.

"(d). Non-food staples.—The only important non-food staple is opium, the prospects of which since the recent rain should be good, and a good opium crop will have a very considerable effect in enabling the people to tide over a bad season.

"(e). Food stocks.—Everything points to the conclusion that stocks are low. Last year's bhadoi and rice harvests were very poor. The present prices are higher than in other parts of the districts, and the accumulations of grain are never large." The Collector considers the food stocks sufficient for two months at the outside.

"(f). Water-supply.—Since the late heavy rain, I think there need be no longer any anxiety on this head.

"(g). Fodder.—The Collector thinks the late rain has also taken away cause for anxiety under this head."

14. The Collector of Gya, Mr. Grierson, has written a very full and careful report. It is difficult to quote from, because it both is very argumentative and takes the district, not sub-division by sub-division, but crop by crop. I should have to extract passages too much scattered over his report. Therefore, in the case of Gya, I condense the information supplied. As has frequently been reported, the Gya crops vary very greatly in quality from thanna to thanna. The bhadoi crop in the sudder sub-division was—

In thannas Gya, Shahrghati, and Bara Chatl 10 annas; in Tikari 14 annas; and in Atri only 6 annas of a full crop. For the sub-division as a whole the bhadoi was 11 annas of a full crop.

In Nowada the bhadoi was—in Nowada thanna 8 annas; in Pakri Barwan 4 to 8 annas; and in Rajouli 10 annas.

For the Nowada sub-division as a whole the bhadoi was 8 annas of a full crop.

In Aurungabad the bhadoi was from 8 annas to 16 annas, although in one outpost—Goh—in thanna Daudnagar it was almost a total failure. I shall return to this matter. The bhadoi outturn for the Aurungabad sub-division as a whole is between 10 and 11 annas.

In Jehanabad bhadoi is put down at 8 annas, and the Collector calls the bhadoi of the district as a whole 9 annas of a full crop.

15. On the rice crop, Mr. Grierson writes:—

"The paddy crop of the sudder sub-division is best in the Shahrghati thanna, and is expected to yield about 10 annas. In Gya and Tikari thannas it may be fairly estimated at about 8 annas, in Bara Chatl at 6 annas, and in Atri we can hardly expect even 1 anna. Thus the sub-divisional outturn I estimate at 7 annas of a full crop."

The Nowada rice is thus estimated: Nowada thanna less than 2 annas; Pakri Barwan less than 2 annas, being worse again than Nowada thanna; Rajouli 4 annas.

In Aurungabad, Nabinagar thanna will have 14 annas. The worst parts of the sub-division expect 6 annas. A large portion expects 8 annas, and the sub-divisional officer estimates the outturn as a whole at 10 annas of a full crop.

The sub-divisional outturn in Jehanabad is estimated at 7 annas. The variation is very great from tract to tract.

One area of about 80 square miles is expected to yield about a 14-anna crop; while another, about half as big, will not give more than 1 anna.

The Collector writes:—

"I arrive at the conclusion that the district outturn of the winter rice will be a little more than 5½ annas of a full crop."

16. I need not, and indeed cannot, be so precise about rubber prospects. They are just now very good; but so early in the season accurate estimates cannot be made. A much larger area than usual is being sown, and the land everywhere has abundant moisture.

Sugarcane is counted a non-food staple. In Gya sugarcane, opium, and linseed are important. Mr. Grierson says:—"In the sudder sub-division sugarcane is extensively cultivated, and this year it is exceptionally good. Up to this time the price of molasses is very high, and the crop promises a handsome return to the cultivators. There is no doubt that it will go a great way towards alleviating the severity of the partial failure of the winter rice."

In Aurungabad sugarcane is very good. Both sugarcane and poppy are of great use in helping cultivators to meet a food-crop failure.

"In Nowada sub-division the only important non-food staple is opium. It is cultivated on a large scale, and if it turns out a good crop, it will be a great comfort to the cultivators and the zemindars."

"In Jehanabad, the sugarcane having last year proved a general failure, has been very sparingly cultivated; but wherever it has been planted, it is an excellent crop."

17. The annexed table will show the current price of the food-grains in all the sub-divisions of the district. The incessant supply of grain from the North-Western Provinces is the chief reason for prices being as low as they are. The trade has been all along and is still very active. Wheat and gram are imported in large quantities from the north-west and rice from the east, and are being taken away daily by pack-bullocks and carts all over the district."

	PAST YEAR.				PRESENT YEAR.			
	Gya.	Nowada.	Aurungabad.	Jehanabad.	Gya.	Nowada.	Aurungabad.	Jehanabad.
	Rs.	Ss.	Ss.	Ss.	Rs.	Ss.	Ss.	Ss.
Rice, coarse, per rupee...	144	...	18	18	11½	11	18	18
Rice, best	11	...	9	18	8½	...	8	9
Wheat	17	...	18	17	10	16	17	18½
Gram	20	...	19	21	21	20	17	20
Barley	25	...	24	21	20½	...	20	20
Makhi	...	...	20	...	...	20	22½	25
Manna	...	...	21	...	...	25	30	27½
Sabur	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Pean	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...
Khowari	...	...	14	...	...	20	18	26
Masuri	...	...	10	...	...	16	18	19
Urid	...	...	14	...	...	20	14	...

18. Grain stocks are reported low, not even enough for a month's consumption. The Collector estimates the sudder sub-divisional stocks as not exceeding 2,00,000 maunds. The Nowada stocks are put down at 2½ lakhs, also about a month's consumption. The sub-divisional officer continues:—

"But there is scarcely any fear of a sudden and serious deficiency in food-supply, for the raiyats will get dhan, kurti, and sugarcane crops within the next four months. Their pack-bullocks, more than in an ordinary year, are constantly bringing loads of grain from Gya, Behar, Shekhpura, and Jamui."

"Stocks in Aurungabad are very low in consequence of last year's bad harvest."

"Rice is coming from Patna and Gya and supplying the markets of Goh, Rafingunge, and Muddenpur."

"Southern markets are still supplied from local stocks. Gram and wheat are coming in from Shahabad."

"If all the markets were to be supplied from local stock, it would not last more than two months."

The sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad calls the stock large and sufficient for six months or more, but points out that they are very unequally distributed and not likely to come into the market. He trusts to import chiefly.

19. On fodder and water-supply Mr. Grierson writes:—

"As a necessary consequence of the failure of rice there will be some scarcity of fodder for cattle everywhere, and especially in those parts of the district where the rice crop will be a total failure; but we have to fear nothing about water-supply for drink purposes or for irrigation."

"In the jurisdiction of thanas Nowada and Pakri Barwan and the outpost of Hasua, fodder will be very scarce. There is not much fear for other parts."

20. The condition of the people is reported as fairly good almost everywhere, and very bad nowhere. Just now there is plenty of employment, but after the rubber sowings are over in those parts where the rice has failed there is a probability of distress.



Much of the Nowada report is taken up with discussing the rumoured deaths from starvation. The rumour has not yet been quite traced home. It is almost certain that some cases of beggars dying from insufficient food combined with other causes will be found. I heard such rumours myself long ago, but they were not distinct enough for any action.

21. Mr. Grierson sums up thus:—

"On consideration of the circumstances of all the four sub-divisions, I believe that there is no cause for anxiety for any part of the district except certain portions of the Nowada sub-division. The year will not be worse than the last year, either in respect of the supply of food, fodder or water, and if the rabi crop turns out to be what it promises now, there will be no material variation in the condition of the people, nor will the labourers be in much want of employment. Of course there will be some want of employment between the period of paddy and rabi harvest, but the planting, digging, and irrigating of sugarcane, as well as irrigation of poppy crops, will supply the want to some extent."

22. I have given the Durbhunga report in full. It will explain how conclusions are reached. Mr. Price shows why he has no fears for Modhubani or Tajpore, and why he considers the south-eastern part of the sudder sub-division so badly off.

As I have said, I am surprised at the good accounts from Behar, continuous with Nowada, and subject to similar conditions. But Mr. Quinn is watching with great care.

Gya is both much the worst off of all the districts, and best known to me. Since I began to write this, I have had a letter from Mr. Grierson from Pakri Barwan in the extreme east. He says the country is in a much worse state than close about Nowada. There is much more land uncultivated.

The bad area of Gya is about 50 miles long from Atri in the sudder to Pakri Barwan in the east of Nowada by about 15 miles wide in the widest part. The bad piece from its irregular shape will have an area of about half such a rectangle.

A separate report containing proposals will be submitted in due course.

23. I recapitulate very shortly. The whole of the division is safe except the parts described below:—

1st.—The south-east of the sudder sub-division of Durbhunga, in which the late bhadoi was 10 annas, the winter rice is from 2 to 4 annas; rabi prospects are fair; stocks are very small; trade is very brisk; prices are moderate; root crops are good and not dear; water and fodder prospects are greatly better since the late rain, and there is no actual present distress.

2nd.—The Behar sub-division of the Patna district, where bhadoi was 6 annas, winter rice may be 5 annas, rabi 8 annas; opium will give much help. Stocks are low, about enough for two months. Fodder and water prospects were bad before the late rain.

3rd.—The Pakri Barwan and Nowada thanas of Nowada, and Atri of the sudder sub-division in the Gya district, where bhadoi was from 4 to 8 annas, winter rice almost a total failure—certainly under 2 annas; rabi prospects good; non-food staples are very useful; trade is very brisk; stocks are very low—about enough for one month; fodder prospects are bad; water is sufficient for all purposes, and the present condition of the people does not appear to be bad.

No. 2751R, dated Bhagulpore, the 3rd November 1884.

From—W. H. D'O'LELY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Southal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in the Government famine circular No. 16T—R of the 7th October 1884.

2. The district officers of Monghyr and Purneah apprehend no distress or scarcity in their districts. Mr. Kean of Monghyr says that "I do not think there is any cause for anxiety regarding the food, water or fodder supply, and I do not apprehend any want of employment for the labouring classes such as to call for the adoption of special measures." Mr. Weekes, in writing of Purneah, says "I have little anxiety about any part of the district, none at all for the northern half, and only a little about parts of the south, about which I will report in more detail subsequently."

3. I beg to append extracts from the reports received from Bhagulpore and the Southal Pergunnahs, giving the information required by Government regarding each sub-division. It will be seen that though the prospects in the former district are not bad, yet the Collector anticipates some pressure in certain parts, and thinks that relief works will have to be started. I think, however, that the assistance of Government will not be required.

4. The prospects in parts of the Southal Pergunnahs only are unfavourable, and Mr. Forbes' estimates of the prospects of his district can be safely accepted.

5. During the last week I visited the Begoozerai and Jammu sub-divisions of Monghyr, and found that the late rains had improved prospects very much, and that the rubbi sowings had germinated, and the seedlings were strong and healthy; in both sub-divisions the bhadoi crop was an excellent one, and the prospects of the rubbi are as good as they could be. There were no signs of distress.

6. I regret I am unable to supply any information in connection with the district of Maldah, as, up to the time of my writing this letter, I have not received the Collector's report, though his special attention was drawn to the Government orders, and he was directed to submit his report so as to reach this office not later than the 25th ultimo. While in

the Purneah district I observed that though a large proportion—about one-third—of the dhan lands had no dhan in them, they had been almost all ploughed and sown with mustard, wheat and other rubbi crops: these were coming up thick and well. I ascertained from the Collector that the part of the district he was anxious about was the portion near Munihari, opposite the Sahibgunge railway station. A Sub-Deputy Collector had been sent out, and reported that the people were in distress and had to be satisfied with one meal a day; that rice was selling at 10 seers per rupee. He did not report on the condition of the people and probably placed too much faith in what they told him. I asked the Collector to visit this part of his district at once and submit a further report. The rice crops are moderately good; a few fields only here and there may not yield more than 2 annas; but I saw some very fine crops about 20 miles north of Purneah, which will probably yield 10 to 14 annas, while the average yield will be about 8 annas.

*Extract from letter No. 1369R, dated the 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhayulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

The sub-divisional officers of Deoghur and Jantara report the condition of their sub-divisions as regards crops, &c., to be normal, and that they do not anticipate any distress of any kind. They estimate the rice crop at a 12 anna one, and expect a good rubbi harvest; no more need therefore be said in regard to them. I may at the same time dismiss the Damin. The people there have reaped a bhadoi harvest such as has not been seen or heard of for many years. They will have a full 10 annas rice crop, and their rubbi prospects are excellent, and later on they will have the mohwa; and if with all these they are not well off, they never will be.

I now turn to Godda. The condition of this sub-division is perhaps the worst of the whole district. The bhadoi crop was a 12 annas one, and where rice has been sown the crop will probably be from a 6 to 8 annas one; but there is a very large area in which no rice at all was sown; and as they have now had three bad seasons, no matter how plentiful the rubbi harvest may prove to be, it will not enable them to withstand pressure. Agricultural stocks in Godda must of necessity be exceedingly low, and distress will probably begin to show itself early here.

I should say that, taking the food and non-food rubbi crops together, the result to the ordinary cultivator would not add more than 3 annas to his food-supply; i.e. supposing his rice crop to be 8 annas, a bumper rubbi would raise his food-supply to the equivalent of 11 annas. The ordinary cultivator being in debt gets very little benefit from his non-food rubbi crops: they go either to his mahajan or to pay the rent.

The three pergunnahs in Godda where the largest areas of fallow rice land is to be found are Barkop, Patsanda, and Muniburi—Patsanda being the worst. The people of these tracts are now living on their bhadoi crops. They will have no rice when that is done, and will have to depend entirely on the rubbi. The poorer classes will probably anticipate this and borrow on it early—in fact as soon as their present bhadoi stock begins to fail them.

*Rajmehal.*—I have already dealt with Damin. The sub-divisional officer does not anticipate any real distress in the zemindari portion. I do not fully support him in this. I am inclined to think that the hot season will bring a good deal of distress of a more or less severe kind among the poorer classes. Stocks cannot be large even among the well-to-do, and a large number of the semi-agricultural semi-labouring classes have probably a very limited supply.

The rubbi in *Rajmehal* is certainly better, and a more important factor in adding to the food-supply than elsewhere in the district; but this applies, as a rule, I think, to just that class of fairly well-to-do cultivators with whom we need not concern ourselves; and notwithstanding the favourable view taken of the position by the sub-divisional officer, I am afraid that by April and May we shall find a considerable amount of distress, particularly in the south of the sub-division towards Pakour. It must be remembered that the greater the Bengali element in the villages, so the amount of bhadoi crop disappears. In the Damin janara or makai is the staple food of the people; it is a most prolific crop, and the area sown is enormous. In the Bengali villages the area of land under makai diminishes gradually from the slopes of the hills till the plain or pure Bengali tract is reached, when it disappears almost entirely and the place of the bhadoi in importance as a food-producing harvest is taken by the rubbi, but not to the same extent, as the mainstay of these people is of course the rice crop.

Next is *Pakour*, i.e. the zemindari portion. The sub-divisional officer estimates the last bhadoi as a full 16 annas crop. He estimates the winter rice at 8 annas all round with the exception of that portion of the sub-division, viz. pergunnah Ambar, which is subject to Gangatic floods, and in which a considerable amount of wheat is grown. The area of the rubbi crop is small and comparatively insignificant. The sub-divisional officer, while looking forward to favourable rubbi prospects, estimates its powers of staying off pressure at about a fortnight. This is probably a low estimate.

The Maharaja of Moheaspore writes still more hopefully, and declares most emphatically that there will be no distress. I shall allude to this again in my general remarks.

*Doomka*—Prospects in this large sub-division are somewhat uneven on the whole. I should say they were fair, and there is little call for anxiety. The bhadoi harvest has probably been a fairly full 16 annas crop all over.

The dhan or winter rice crop I should estimate all round at 8 annas, though there are tracts here and there, notably in Darhi Molessar and other tracts to the south-east bordering on Bearbhoom, where there is a considerable amount of fallow rice land; but the rubbi, if it continues to enjoy the same favourable weather it does now, should add certainly 4 annas to the food-supply.

The foregoing is based on the reports of the sub-divisional officers. I now take the general questions, and deal first with stocks.

I am of opinion that the great bulk of the agricultural population, have or will have, sufficient stocks of food to last them if they are prudent, throughout the season. But the petty cultivators, and those who live chiefly by labour, have little or no stocks of their own, but as long as agricultural labour is to be had they will have no difficulty in meeting their daily wants. These remarks apply to the sub-divisions in the following order:—

Godda.  
Pakour.

Rajmehal.  
Doomka.

When agricultural operations are over, say about March, this class of the population will begin to feel distress which will increase in intensity somewhat rapidly owing to high prices. It must be remembered that prices have been abnormally high throughout the past year, and looking at the fact that agricultural stocks are everywhere abnormally low, the probability is that when the real outturn of the winter rice comes to be ascertained, most agriculturists, looking ahead, will hold on, and prices, instead of falling as they usually do after the winter harvest, will rise and continue to rise as the season advances. The condition of the surrounding districts will also materially assist towards the raising of prices. It follows, then, that as agricultural labour slackens, those classes which are dependent on it, and whose limited means of purchasing food will be all the sooner exhausted on account of high prices, will have to turn to our works for relief. This probably will begin to shew itself appreciably about the end of March or the beginning of April. Until then I am of opinion that there will be no cause for anxiety of any kind. These remarks, however, do not apply to the large uncultivated tract I have spoken of as existing in the three northern pergunnahs of Godda here. I am afraid the pressure will begin to shew itself very much earlier, and the distress will be intensified and may take the shape of actual famine. Mr Grant, the sub-divisional officer, estimates the number of souls that will probably be affected at from 10,000 to 15,000, and these people will require assistance for nearly six months. Such are shortly the prospects of the crops as far as I am at present in a position to judge.

As regards water-supply, given three years' short rainfall and the water-level in the month of October some 60 to 80 per cent. lower than previous registration for 16 years had shewn it to be in that month when it should be at its highest, and I think it is prudent to assume that, as the dry season progresses and the water recedes still further, considerable difficulty, if nothing worse, in obtaining water is likely to arise. Of course it may be that there is a certain level below which the water never falls, but on this point I am not in a position to give an opinion. Many parts of the district suffered considerable inconvenience last year from want of water, notably along the chord line and about Rajmehal, and another year of short rainfall is not likely, I think, to improve matters.

*Fodder*.—None of the sub-divisional officers appear to anticipate any difficulty about fodder. I would note one fact. All the bamboo on the hills, and even here and there in the plains the common country bamboos, have all died this year, thus I believe indicating a want of moisture near the surface.

*Extract from a letter No. 1257G., dated the 29th ultimo, from the Collector of Bhagulpore, to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

*Soopola*—The outturn of bhadoi was 8 or 9 annas, that of winter rice is expected to be 8 annas, and the prospects of rubbi are very favourable. A large area in Soopola is sown with mustard and linseed, the prospects of which are good. These crops help considerably in enabling the ryots to pay their rents. The harvests of the year before were poor. Prices are high and large exports of grain were made during the year; there cannot therefore be large stocks in hand. It is believed, however, that there are sufficient to last two or three months, i.e. till the cutting of the winter rice. The tanks have not been well filled this year, but the people rely chiefly on wells, and water is to be found near the surface; there is therefore no anxiety under this head. There is no apprehension of failure of fodder. Prices are likely to be high till the next bhadoi harvest; and as the labouring classes have found it extremely difficult to get along during the past year, it is possible that work on a small scale will have to be found for them from March or April next.

*Madhepoorah*.—The conditions of Madhepoorah are much the same as those of Soopola, but the sub-divisional officer of Madhepoorah takes a more favourable view of the prospects of the year. He estimates the stock in hand at three to four months' supply, expects an 8 annas dhan crop, and does not apprehend any distress.

*Sudder*.—The outturn of the bhadoi crop was 12 annas; that of dhan is estimated at 8 annas, and there is every prospect of a magnificent rubbi harvest. There is no likelihood

of any relief being necessary except perhaps in the tracts to the south of Ghogha and round Khorli. The outturn of rubbi, castor, &c., along the Ganges and in Colgong should be very good indeed.

*Banka.*—The outturn of bhadoi was about 12 annas; that of dhan is estimated at not more than 6 annas. The prospects of rubbi are very good indeed. The country between the two roads which converge from the north at Bowsee and a tract east of the Belassi nuddee have suffered most. During the last year food-grains were largely imported into the sub-division. The markets are apparently well supplied, but prices are very high (11 seers of rice per rupee). It is estimated that there are 4½ months' supplies in the sub-division. Oilseed and sugarcane are largely grown and will be of great assistance. No severe distress is expected, but the poorer cultivators, whose dhan happens to have failed, will probably feel some pressure until the rubbi harvest. When the rubbi sowings are over a month hence, the labouring classes will be hard up for work. The dhan harvest will give some help, but not so much as usual, owing to the comparatively small amount of dhan grown. It is expected therefore that relief for the labouring classes will be required for a few months in the tracts indicated above. No deficiency in the supply of water or fodder is anticipated.

No. 2769R, dated Bhagulpore, the 4th November 1884.

From—W. H. D'OYLEY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 2751R of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that from the Maldah Collector's reply to the Government circular regarding the prospects of the crops, &c., received this day, it appears that in no place at present is severe distress prevailing. Should, however, the haimanti crop be a failure, the Collector fears that distress would be general, and that extensive relief operations would be necessary. There is, however, every reason to hope that there will be no such failure.

2. I annex an extract, paragraph 8 from the Collector's report, which shows the Collector's opinion as to the state of affairs in the Maldah thana, and it is only in that thana that pressure may be said to be somewhat severe. I would point out, however, that, although the Collector says that in pergunnah Shikarpore the people are in extreme distress, he states that the prospects of the rubbee are good, and that the late rain has improved the prospects of the haimanti rice crop. Relief measures have been provided for by the Road Cess Committee at the Shibgunge, Gomastapore, and Maldah stations; and at these places, as also at the Nawabgunge, Khurba, Tulshhatta and Bamangola stations, there will be a scarcity of water. Zemindars will be urged to deepen old tanks and dig new ones, and Mr. Porch has been requested to exert himself and use his influence in this direction as much as possible.

3. Extensive road works have been provided for, and these will give considerable relief. The rubbee crop is expected to give a good yield. The jute crop in Maldah has yielded from 12 to 16 annas.

*Extract paragraph 8 from letter No. 931, dated the 2nd November 1884, from the Collector of Maldah to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

"8. *Maldah Station*—(1.) Bhadoi was not sown in pergunnah Shikarpore. In the villages situated along the bank of the Mahanunda it was sown, and the outturn has been 10 annas on an average.

(2.) For want of water, only half the quantity of the lands culturable has been cultivated with haimanti this year. The rain that fell about a fortnight ago has done immense good to the plants cultivated in the low lands. The plants in the high lands, however, are withering away, and will be totally destroyed should there be no rainfall soon.

(3.) The rubbee crops have much benefited by the late rainfall. The prospect of these crops is good, but owing to the sudden rise of the river, some portion of the kalai and muttar sown on low lands has been destroyed.

(4.) Of non-food crops, only mulberry is cultivated here in a very small quantity of land.

(5.) The food-grains have been selling now at the following rates:—

Coarse rice	...	...	...	...	12 seer per rupee
Wheat	...	...	...	...	16 ditto.
Barley	...	...	...	...	16 ditto.
Makai	...	...	...	...	25 ditto.

(6.) There is very little food-grain now in store; only about one-eighth of the people have got it in their houses. This may be sufficient for two months' consumption. The remaining seven-eighths of the people have been supporting themselves by making purchases from the bazar.

(7.) Owing to the scanty rainfall for the last two or three years, many of the tanks have already, or will soon be dried up. There is likely to be water famine at Bukail, Chitapore, Hoorbone and Gopalpore, in pergunnah Shikarpore. A tank may be excavated for the benefit of the people of these villages.

(8.) The fodder for cattle will be sufficient.

(9.) The people residing in purgunnah Shikarpore, especially those living in Nunbari and its vicinity, are in extreme distress. Relief measures have been found necessary in order to give employment and relief to local labour. Extensive road cess works have been provided by the District Road Cess Committee in the badly affected parts of this thana for local labourers."

No. T—C, dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 29th October 1884.

From—A. L. CLAY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th instant, I beg to report that, after consulting all the district officers, and speaking from my own observation in parts of Lohardugga, Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, I am of opinion that there is no present cause for anxiety as regards the food, water or fodder supply of any district in this division.

2. The rainfall has certainly been deficient in some parts, especially in the east of the Manbhoom district towards Bankoora, and (as I am told) in the north towards the Gya border. In many places the inferior (high-level) rice lands have either not been cultivated at all, or will produce a short crop. The loss in this respect has to a great extent been compensated by a full bladoi crop, which would have suffered from the heavy rain that might have benefited the higher rice lands. The outturn of Indian-corn has been unusually good, and the plentiful supply of this grain has enabled the people to tide over the interval between the spring and winter crops, which might otherwise have been a time of some pressure. Without attempting to make any estimate (which would at best be little more than a guess) of the amount of stocks in hand, I should say there is plenty of food in the country to go on with till the winter harvest is gathered. The prospects of this have been further improved by the rain that has fallen within the last few days.

3. It is yet too early to speak of the rubbi crops, which also are not very important in this division. The condition and prospects of non-food staples such as lac, tussar, &c., are believed to be normal.

# RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1883-84.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 17th October 1884.

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Board's Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1883-84.

The Board's Report has reached Government long after the prescribed date, the delay being attributable to the additional work imposed on local officers in connection with the Tenancy Bill. The delay in the submission of this Report was anticipated by Government, and is sufficiently explained.

2. The number of Wards' Estates under management during the year was 113, while the number of Attached Estates was 93. The former number was less by four, and the latter greater by two, than the corresponding numbers of the preceding year. The year opened with an arrear demand on account of rent and cesses, from both Wards' and Attached Estates together, of Rs. 57,26,136. The current demand for the year was Rs. 57,65,675, thus making a total demand of Rs. 1,14,91,811. Of this sum Rs. 53,73,690 were collected and Rs. 4,29,408 remitted. The outstanding balance was thus Rs. 56,80,615. This is a very large balance indeed, and the Board make some appropriate and important remarks on its character and origin which, as having an immediate bearing on the Tenancy Bill now under consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor will quote in *extenso* :—

"While one set of rates is entered as payable in the accounts, another rate is actually paid. The full rent which is entered in the zemindari books may be paid in the most favourable years, but as a rule a zemindar is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of the full demand as shown on his books. The difference is debited to a *hajut* account, or it is merely shown as a balance against the ryot, or in some cases is kept alive by instalment bonds executed by the ryot. Almost every estate under the Court of Wards comes under its management, with large unrealizable balances, and it is found that even the current demand is not realizable in spite of all the exertions of the managing establishment. Year after year the percentage of collections from Wards' estates is less than the current demand. The result has generally been considered unsatisfactory, but no other result can be shown without oppressing and harassing the tenantry. It is no exaggeration to say that a fair and liberal zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent. of his nominal rent-roll on an average of years. There is good reason for believing that in some of the eastern districts the average of late years has not exceeded 60 per cent.

"The Court of Wards has only on two occasions shown a general average from all its estates amounting to 100 per cent. But the superior organization of the Court's management, the influence which the authority of Government officials is able to exercise, and it may be added, the power of the certificate procedure for the recovery of arrears of rent, has enabled the Court of Wards to show far more favourable results than private proprietors would be able to do, and the average of collections is now rarely below 90 per cent. on the current demand."

Briefly put, these remarks amount to a confession of excessive rentals; and not only so, but that in many places zemindars, conscious of the fact, are satisfied with a rental considerably below the full demand, but retain the difference against the ryot in a separate account as a mark of his perpetual servitude and bondage. In one case it is reported that the instalment bond to keep alive the debt extends over a period of 53 years. The Board's statements mean further that zemindars' rents are so exorbitant that large arrears must necessarily accrue, and that even the Court of Wards, with the great powers for recovering rents conferred on it by the Certificate Procedure, finds the rentals of the estates of which it takes charge so extravagantly high as to be realizable only in the most prosperous years. The Satkhira Wards' Estate, with a nominal rental of less than 8 lakhs, came under the Court's control a few years ago with 60 lakhs of irrecoverable arrears; while the Srinnggur Estate in Purneah, with a rental under 2½ lakhs which was taken charge of last year, shows irrecoverable arrears amounting to nearly 11 lakhs.

This aspect of the land question in Bengal was brought to the notice of the Government of India in paragraph 50 of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent Report on the Tenancy Bill; and the present report from the



Board of Revenue enforces, with great authority, the considerations urged by the Lieutenant-Governor in favour of limiting enhancements of rent. The remarks of the Board of Revenue, quoted above, come very opportunely as a forcible refutation of statements, persisted in notwithstanding repeated contradictions, that rentals in these provinces are usually moderate. The only true test of moderation in rents is the tenant's capacity to pay them, and yet live with comfort. Here we have it demonstrated from actual experience that in estates situated in various districts of Bengal and Behar, and therefore presumably typical of the condition of things in neighbouring zemindaries, rents are so high that they can only be fully realized in years of exceptional prosperity, notwithstanding the special measures of compulsion which the Board can under the Certificate Procedure put in force. If the Court of Wards, armed with the Certificate Procedure, cannot usually recover more than 90 per cent. of the current year's rent in the zemindaries of which it takes charge, the question naturally occurs whether punctuality of payment can be secured by any improved procedure with which the Government can provide zemindars generally for the recovery of rent. The experience of the Court of Wards seems to show that the evil lies not so much in the procedure as in the excessive demand.

The Lieutenant-Governor is ready to admit that this feature of the agrarian difficulty is not universal throughout Bengal, and that there are parts of the country, where cultivators are few, in which the ryots can to a great extent make their own terms, while the demand of the zemindars must be limited. It may be accepted, however, that such cases are exceptional; and upon a general view of the province, the facts which the report of the Board of Revenue supplies present grave considerations which will not take those by surprise who have studied the Report of the Famine Commission. The statistics of production given in that Report for Bengal are, no doubt, only approximations to the truth. They make no claim to precision. Still they are entitled to attention as estimates based on the best available information, which moreover have been subjected to the scrutiny of a Commission of Experts. According to the Report of the Famine Commission, then, the soil of these provinces is estimated to yield in a gross produce valued at 103½ millions sterling. If to that sum we add one-third as the value of dairy and miscellaneous produce, we get a total production of value at less than 140 millions sterling per annum for the support of 70 millions of people. Assuming ten millions for infants and persons who do not subsist in any way by agriculture, we still have 60 millions of people, each of whom would thus have no more than one anna per day to supply all wants and meet all claims. If the insignificant number of those who receive rent be deducted on the one hand, and on the other the large amount (probably not less than 20 millions sterling in one shape or other) received by them as rent, the condition of the vast mass of the agricultural population will stand forth as an even more unsatisfactory revelation. As has been observed, the statistics of production lay no great claim to precision, but they are at all events sufficiently correct to indicate the serious nature of the agrarian problem in Bengal which the Tenancy Bill seeks to mitigate, to establish beyond reasonable doubt the great poverty of the masses in these Provinces, and, so far, to confirm the inferences to be drawn from the experience of the Court of Wards.

4. The Board enter into explanations of the falling off in the percentage of collections, attributing the unfavourable result to the bad harvests, and to the fact of some estates with bad arrears and excessive rentals having recently come under management. Both reasons are admissible, and a prominent instance of the latter is furnished by the Srinuggur Estate in Purneah, to which allusion has just been made as coming under management with nearly 11 lakhs of irrecoverable arrears. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to secure a good percentage of collections on the nominal demand, and no blame can attach to the Board for the financial results that have been obtained. Financial results are not the only test of successful management, nor are they always a good test. If balances were properly revised, irrecoverable and bad debts struck off, and the demand adjusted to the ryot's true capacity to pay, then, indeed, financial results would be a good test of successful management. The revision of balances, and the adjustment of the demand to the ryot's capacity

to pay, are no longer questionable matters. They are part of the settled policy of Government on this question, and it is satisfactory to find that the Board bear this in mind, though as yet no very great advance has been made in giving effect to it. It is recognised that careful examination and enquiry are needed before debts are remitted; still, as the Lieutenant-Governor said last year, it must not be forgotten that unrealizable arrears, not to speak of excessive rents, exercise a depressing effect upon the tenant, and make him a worse rent-payer than he would be if the demand on him were reasonable and equitable. Therefore the Board should not lose sight of the general policy that, wherever possible, they should push on those surveys, records of rights, and adjustments of rents, which had been begun some time ago. Such surveys, &c., are now in progress in 15 Wards' Estates where it was possible to prosecute them, and when the Tenancy Bill becomes law, and supplies settled principles and a clear procedure, the work can be accelerated.

In the Resolution on last year's Report, the Lieutenant-Governor referred with approval to the Board's views as to the duty of Managers of Wards' Estates in reference to the Certificate Procedure. The Board said that "a manager should not sit in his office and write out certificates by thousands, but should stir up his assistants to push on collections, and not until all reasonable means short of suits have failed should he have recourse to the certificate procedure." The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred in that view; and to enable him to ascertain how far managers acted upon it, desired that the aggregate amount of rent, for which certificates are filed, should in future be reported to Government. The Board, complying with the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion, now report that, during the year, 12,409 certificates have been filed for the recovery of Rs. 3,56,137. Having regard then to the extent of the demand as stated in paragraph 3 above, the Board appear to be warranted in saying that "the number of certificates filed is not sufficient to justify a conclusion that the procedure of the Public Demands Recovery Act is unduly resorted to by managers of estates generally."

5. The preceding remarks have dealt with the broad aspects of the year's administration regarding the debts due to the estates under management. A few words are now necessary regarding the liabilities of the estates and how they were discharged. The total liabilities amounted to Rs. 45,85,374, out of which Rs. 6,53,627 were paid and Rs. 16,943 reduced by compromise. The unpaid balance amounts, therefore, to Rs. 39,14,804, but nearly 1½ lakhs of this is disputed, while over 4½ lakhs are a nominal debt shown against the Port Manning Estate which Government has recently purchased. The Lieutenant-Governor is not dissatisfied with the general result, though he agrees with the Board in thinking that the increased balance of Government revenue due from the estates is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns. In Wards' Estates the balance is largest in the Presidency Division, and in Attached Estates in the Chota Nagpore Division. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the next year's report will show an improvement under this head.

6. The management charges are still high in Rajshahye, but the general incidence of those charges, 10 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses, is not above what the Government has declared to be reasonable. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Board have arranged with the Accountant-General for a periodic audit of the accounts of all the more important estates in the province. The maximum audit fee agreed upon, 6 annas per cent. of the current rent demand, seems fair.

7. To conclude this portion of the review of the Court's administration, it may be said that the year began with a cash balance of Rs. 17,78,237, and with investments valued at Rs. 21,05,030, and the receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 62,09,133. The disbursements during the year were Rs. 62,90,102, and the year ended with a cash balance of Rs. 17,57,268, and with investments valued at Rs. 22,64,014. The changes which, during the year, occurred in the estates under management—some being released and others brought under control—prevent one set of figures agreeing with the other.

8. The Board give a brief, but sufficient, sketch of the history of the "Court of Wards' Fund," and the growth of the principle on which the system of rates to cover charges incurred in the Revenue offices on account of Wards' and Attached Estates is regulated. It is unnecessary to discuss the question here,

or to say more than that under the orders of Government the recoveries from those estates are so adjusted as to cover the disbursements and leave only a nominal margin of difference.

9. The Board furnish the following statement and comments on the expenditure incurred on works of improvement during the year. The question of landlords' improvements has been now thoroughly discussed in connection with the Tenancy Bill, and the principles which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see accepted are such as will in future years justify a substantial outlay in all Wards' and Attached Estates. During the year under review the Board seem to have done as much as the unsettled state of the law and the executive agency at their disposal enabled them to do:—

DIVISIONS.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property, and benefit of ward.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	4,696	6,039	23,546	29,848
Presidency	8,714	5,833	28,084	46,606
Rajshahye	5,761	5,306	6,935	9,415
Dacca	664	120	790	154
Chittagong	769	683	3,013	4,565
Patna	14,702	3,180	6,828	8,671
Bhagalpore	2,183	243	11,531	13,073
Orissa	1,755	594	504	5,466
Chota Nagpore	2,986	529	8,443	8,973
Total for 1883-84	30,080	19,446	90,431	1,20,403
Total for 1882-83	34,478	18,351	1,23,593	72,576

"The contributions in aid of schools and dispensaries have increased from Rs. 34,478 and Rs. 18,351 to Rs. 39,989 and Rs. 19,445 respectively. The large expenditure in the Patna Division on account of schools is due to the contribution made by the Sasseram endowment towards supporting the local Madrasah. The disbursements for maintaining in efficient condition estates, buildings, and other immovable property has decreased from Rs. 1,23,593 to Rs. 90,431. The expenditure in 1882-83 was augmented by an outlay of Rs. 40,000 on the construction and repairs of buildings in the Chota Nagpore Division. As anticipated in last year's report, a much larger expenditure has been incurred on land improvement and in works designed for the benefit of the tenantry. The increase from Rs. 72,576 to Rs. 1,20,403 is distributed through all the divisions, the only observable diminution being in the Rajshahye Division, where it is due to the release during the year of the Chaklajat Estate.

"The policy of spending money on improvements was fully discussed in last year's report, and the Government expressed its approval of the Board's remarks on the subject. In one particular only a modification has been introduced by the Government of India into the instructions already issued, and in accordance therewith the Board have directed that the rule enjoining managers to endeavour to make such arrangements as may be fair with the tenants before the work is undertaken should be rescinded, and that instead of so doing managers should consider and deal with each case on its own merits."

10. The Board devote their 19th paragraph to the question of the education of the minors under their charge. The information furnished is in each case satisfactory so far as it goes. Three minors—the Kumar of Nuddea, the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, and his brother—are under the care of English tutors, and are making favourable progress. Miss Courjon, the proprietress of a valuable estate in Noakhally, is now in France with her uncle and guardian, M. Eugene Courjon. The other minors are either being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or are attending colleges or schools. The education and training of wards of Court is a question which the Lieutenant-Governor had hoped before now to consider separately. More urgent business, however, has prevented this hitherto, but he hopes for a suitable opportunity to discuss the matter with the Board.

11. The following summary notices the chief points of interest in the detailed divisional reports:—

*Burdwan Division.*—The current demand of rent and cesses due to the 19 estates under the Court of Wards in this division amounted to Rs. 9,72,526, and the arrear demand to Rs. 11,24,355, making a total of Rs. 20,96,881. The rent and cesses due from the estates were Rs. 1,01,049 and Rs. 50,902, of

which Rs. 17,276 and Rs. 4,824 respectively were left unpaid. The collection amounted to Rs. 9,02,941, or 92 per cent. on the current demand, against 91 per cent. of the preceding year, and Rs. 77,063 were remitted. The balance outstanding at the end of the year of report was Rs. 11,16,948, of which Rs. 4,36,322 were due to the Mysadul estate, which was released on the 1st April 1884, and Rs. 4,60,288 (out of which so much as Rs. 3,57,054 are doubtful debts) to the Sultangacha estate. The debts due by the estates were reduced to the extent of Rs. 1,39,192, the balance thus standing at the year's close at Rs. 4,94,794. Rupees 4,596 were given in aid to schools, Rs. 6,039 to dispensaries, Rs. 23,546 to repairs of buildings, and Rs. 22,853 to works of improvement. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,25,951, or 12 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. The condition of the ryots was not satisfactory in any of the estates; the early cessation of the rains led to a considerable failure of crops, and it was only the well-to-do among the tenants who were able to meet the rent demand in full.

Collections of rent in the Chowghoria estate have slightly improved. Owing to the scattered nature of its lands, some of which are *aymas* held *ijmali* with other persons, the management of this estate presents difficulty. The Jhargram estate's debt (Rs. 1,11,049) was reduced to the extent of Rs. 21,277 during the past year, and its income from the sale of timber is increasing. The minor, who is now 18 years of age, should be initiated into the practice of zemindari management. The Mysadul estate, which was under the Court of Wards for about six years, from 1878, was released on the 1st April 1884, on the eldest Ward coming of age. During this short period the income of the estate increased, without any enhancement of rent rates, by Rs. 60,948. From the surplus funds a three annas share in the Tumlook zemindari, with an income of Rs. 36,479, was purchased, a considerable portion of the *ijara* mohals brought under khas management and a saving of Rs. 15,253 effected on account of the collection charges granted to the *ijaradars*. Assessment of excess lands in the possession of leaseholders and the reclamation of waste lands contributed to the increase noticed above. The average cost of management was 9·8 per cent. on the collections of rent and cesses. The financial position of the estate is therefore satisfactory. Rupees 4,21,158 were invested in purchase of Government securities, a share of the Tumlook zemindari and other lands. The ryots are fairly prosperous and on good terms with the proprietors and their agents and servants. Attention was also paid to the education of the proprietors.

12. *Presidency Division*.—During the year under review there were 25 estates\* (18 wards, 5 attached, and 2 trust estates) under management in this division. Two small Wards' estates (Choa and Cossim Bazar), and one attached estate (the Port Canning Municipal estate) were released during the year. As in the previous year, no returns were received from Narail. The current demand for rent and cesses due to the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 16,96,861, and the arrear demand to Rs. 14,58,779. The collections amounted to Rs. 15,36,578, or 90 per cent. on the current demand, against 90 per cent. in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly marked in the Satkhira estate. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,93,194, of which Rs. 1,73,960 were granted in the Cossim Bazar estate alone. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 14,25,878, more than half was due to the Satkhira and Cossim Bazar estates alone. The total management charges were Rs. 1,30,171, or 7 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. Debts were paid to the extent of Rs. 1,04,703, the balances still left unpaid by the estates standing at the year's end at Rs. 8,76,527. Of this, however, Rs. 4,61,679, due from the Port Canning Municipal estate, are only nominal, as the estate has been bought in by Government in a civil court sale in execution of a decree for the debt due to Government.

The expenditure for the support of schools and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 8,714 and Rs. 2,832, and for works of improvement to Rs. 46,594.

The Port Canning Municipal estate will henceforth be borne on the Collector's register of revenue-paying lands, as it has ceased to be treated as an attached estate. The Orphangunge market of Kidderpore is now managed as a trust estate under the control of the Board of Revenue; but as the Accountant-General has raised objection to this procedure, the Board have recommended that the estate should be excluded from the list of trust estates, and be exempted from

the special rates levied on trust estates for audit of accounts, &c. This would in fact be to deal with the estate in all respects as a Government estate. Its assets are Rs. 46,581 a year on account of rents, &c., with a cash balance of Rs. 3,15,150 at the beginning of the year under report.

The Nuddea Ward's estate, with a current demand of Rs. 1,61,316 (rent and cesses), showed a falling off in the collections of rent (96 per cent. against 108 per cent. during the previous year), owing to default made by the putnidars. The cost of management was 6 per cent. only on the current demand. The expenditure, including Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of a house, Rs. 9,568 invested in Government securities, Rs. 8,650 spent in repairing the archways leading to the Rajbari and other minor charges, amounted to Rs. 1,94,218, and left a cash balance of Rs. 14,689. In their last report the Board drew the Lieutenant-Governor's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the ryots in the Nuddea estates, and accordingly special enquiries were instituted to ascertain the cause of, and the remedy for, the state of things said to exist. The result of the enquiry seemed to show that the previous reports were inaccurate, and that in point of fact the ryots were better off than ryots in neighbouring estates. Such contradictory reports on a matter which should not admit of any doubt in the first instance call for further enquiry and explanation. The estate is under the charge of Baboo Kartick Chunder Roy, an old and faithful servant of the Rajah's family, of whose kindly disposition towards the tenantry there can be no doubt. His present account of the condition of the ryots is far from satisfactory. The matter will be dealt with separately. The minor owner of this estate is at Berhampore under the tuition and care of Mr. Oswell. He has made fair progress in his studies, and is preparing for the Entrance Examination.

There are some peculiar difficulties in the management of the Narail estate, a portion of which is held entirely by the minors, the remainder being held jointly with the other shareholders. The management is said to have slightly improved during the year under report, but the accounts are still most complicated and voluminous. From the report received, it is hoped that the present manager will be able shortly to bring up to date the back accounts of the minor's separate estate. As regards the joint estate, the manager finds great difficulty in procuring information from the servants, who are not under his control. The Wards were removed from the Hare School in Calcutta to the school at Narail. The elder Ward, who is now approaching his majority, is stated to pay little attention to his studies, but some effort should be made to give him instruction in zemindari management. The younger Ward is reported to be making good progress. In the Nashipore Mal estate, which has a current demand of Rs. 2,86,919, the collections amounted to 98 per cent. and the cost of management to only 2 per cent. on the current demand. The minor passed the Entrance Examination, and is preparing for the First Arts Examination. He is also learning zemindari business in the manager's office. In the Nashipore Debutter estate (with a current demand of Rs. 1,07,676) the collections amounted to 103 per cent. against 95 per cent. in the previous year. The Cossim Bazar (Gopal Kristo Roy's) and Choa estates of Moorshedabad, which remained under the Court of Wards for 16 and 13 years respectively, were released in a solvent condition during the year on the Wards attaining their majority. The Cossim Bazar estate of Ashutosh Nath Roy possesses a rental of Rs. 2,94,259, the revenue rent and cess demand on it being less than a lakh. The arrear demand for rent, however, amounted to Rs. 5,06,498. The collections during the year aggregated Rs. 3,20,960, or 109 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand, against 97 per cent. in the previous year. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,68,538, due from the late proprietor's time. The arrear balance stood at Rs. 3,11,259 at the close of the year, the larger portion consisting of good debts under realization. Some progress was also made in recovering debts due to the estate, and a sum of Rs. 1,06,050 was invested in Government securities, the total value of which, at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,56,946 besides a cash balance of Rs. 1,55,551. The chief work done by the manager during the year was the adjustment of arrear balances. Questionable demands on the part of the estate for nazarana, assessment of rent-free land, &c., were for the most part cleared off, and the little which still remained will be wiped off very soon. These proceedings have established better feelings between the ryots and the management of the estate.



The Lieutenant-Governor notes that, notwithstanding numerous impediments in the way of working this estate, much good has been done.

In the Satkhira estate the current demand was Rs. 3,58,792 and arrear Rs. 4,27,326. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,19,096, or 81 per cent. on the current demand against 88 per cent. of the previous year. There was some increase in the debts due by the estate; but the debts due to the estate were somewhat reduced. The administration of the estate during the year has not been satisfactory. From the facts disclosed it appears that the estate has been greatly mismanaged owing to systematic neglect on the part of the late manager in all departments, and immediate steps should be taken to carry out the enquiries ordered by the Board with a view to establishing a better system. The Wards are students of the Hindu School in Calcutta.

In the Syadpore estate, the management of which has been transferred from Jessore to Khoolna, the collections of rents and cesses due to the estate were 90 and 93 per cent. on the current demands respectively, against 102 and 100 per cent. in the previous year. The total receipts were Rs. 2,36,930 and the disbursements Rs. 1,82,374.

13. *Rajshahye Division.*—There were 18 estates under management, of which three (Kalindrapore, Mainam and Chaklajat) were released and one (Digha-puttea) was taken in charge during the year. The current (Rs. 5,96,609) and arrear (Rs. 4,59,039) demand of rent and cesses due to the estates amounted to Rs. 10,55,648, of which Rs. 5,20,259, or 87 per cent. on the current demand, were collected during the year against 99 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to short collections in the Chaklajat estate for the last six months before its release. The remissions amounted to Rs. 35,868, of which Rs. 15,811 were granted in the Chooramun estate. The balance was Rs. 5,06,168, of which Rs. 2,69,343 and Rs. 65,950 were due to the Chaklajat and Sunkerpore estates respectively. Excluding cost of repairing buildings, survey and settlement charges, the cost of management was Rs. 96,385, or 16 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses. The debts due by the estates were reduced by Rs. 6,846, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,407, of which Rs. 13,090 represent disputed claims. The expenditure on account of schools was Rs. 3,761, dispensaries Rs. 5,256, buildings Rs. 6,985, and works of improvement Rs. 9,415. The total receipts, including the balance (Rs. 1,80,498) of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 8,24,039, of which Rs. 6,71,190 were expended; Rs. 58,144 were invested in Government securities, the total value of which was thus raised to Rs. 3,79,563. The general condition of the tenantry on the Dinagepore estates is said to be one of prosperity. The ryots of the Rajshahye estates suffered from the year's scanty rainfall.

The Kalindrapore estate, which was placed in charge of the Collector in August 1872, by the Judge of Dinagepore, on account of the lunacy of the proprietor Girish Chunder Singh, and was released in July 1883 on his complete recovery, was at first held *khas* till 1878-79, and was then farmed out up to 1882-83 when it was again brought under *khas* management. During the 11 years the property was in charge of Government, the demands were regularly met, debts paid up, the rental increased from Rs. 5,798 to Rs. 7,315 by the settlement and reclamation of waste lands, and the relations between the landlord and the tenants were satisfactory. The percentage of collections on the current demand in the Sunkerpore estate was 85.6, but it was really 99 per cent. on the actual demand of Rs. 54,204, if what is called the "hajut" balance be excluded. The "hajut" system of land tenure is one involving the suspension of the demand in bad seasons and its recovery when things improve. The "hajut" portion of the demands, collections, and balances were never shown in any return submitted to the Collector. It was thus open to the manager and his subordinates to collect as much or as little as they pleased of the balances. Towards the close of the year, the manager of this estate was, owing to misconduct, removed from his appointment. Some efforts at agricultural improvements were made in the Chooramon, Chowgong and Burdhanakotee estates, but neither in connection with these estates nor with the Sumbulpore, Haripore, Tahirpore, and Mainam estates is there any information furnished by the report that need be summarized here.

The Chaklajat estate in Julpigoree, belonging to the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, was under the Court of Wards from April 1872 to October 1883.



During this period the rent demand increased from Rs. 2,66,136 to Rs. 3,05,440, and the arrear demand was reduced from Rs. 4,41,538 to Rs. 2,11,525. Rupees 3,17,680 were remitted on account of rent. Much of this represented amounts which, after collection from the ryots, had been embezzled by naibs, tehsildars and other collecting agents before the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards. During the administration of the Court, the net surplus assets amounted to Rs. 7,10,948, of which Rs. 3,65,314 were remitted to Cooch Behar, Rs. 2,74,472 were invested in Government securities, and the remainder was placed in the Lloyd's Bank at Darjeeling, and in the hands of the manager and the Deputy Commissioner. Rupees 58,368 were spent on works of improvement and utility, Rs. 47,177 on education, and Rs. 16,082 in affording medical relief. The condition of the ryots is comparatively much better than that of their brethren in other parts of Bengal. The rents are low, lands generally fertile, and the tenants enjoy much larger profits than the ryots of other landlords. The relations between them and the landlord are, on the whole, satisfactory. The whole estate was surveyed and measured at a cost of Rs. 2,60,398, and the total increase obtained by resettlement of tenures at enhanced rents was Rs. 36,981, to which a further addition of Rs. 10,000 may be made by the resettlement of such tenures as could not be settled by the Court of Wards before its release. The enhancement was brought about amicably and without any complaint of injustice or overassessment.

14. *Dacca Division.*—There were 18 estates under management, three of which were released during the year under report. The collections of rent and cesses due to these estates amounted to only Rs. 3,34,238, or 84 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 3,96,625, against 85 per cent. in the previous year. The balance was Rs. 4,21,434, of which Rs. 2,45,232 and Rs. 90,978 were respectively due to the Dhankoorah estate and the estate of Jagat Kishore Acharjya. The management charges were low—8 per cent. on the current demand. Judging by financial results the management was not successful.

The Dhankoorah estate, consisting largely of waste lands, situated in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah, is under the management of the Collector of Dacca. The total demand due to the estate is Rs. 1,29,821, which, after defraying the recurring charges, leaves a net balance of Rs. 55,805. When the estate was taken charge of in 1882 the accounts were in great disorder, and no great progress has yet been made in reducing them to order. It is to be hoped that the new manager Baboo Durga Kanto Chowdhery will be able to effect an improvement and to push on collections. The debts due to this estate amounted to Rs. 2,69,578, of which Rs. 8,212 have been recovered, and of the balance of Rs. 2,61,366, so much as Rs. 2,42,591 are said to be irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 2,14,119, of which Rs. 30,665 have been paid, and of the balance, about a lakh of rupees will have to be paid after the accounts of the old amlah have been adjusted. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 37,371. The two minors are making good progress in the Dacca Collegiate School under the superintendence of a tutor at home.

The attached estate of Nabadurga Debya, which, owing to quarrels between the owners, has been under management for 36 years, is the largest and the best managed of all in Backergunge. The collections were 116 per cent. of the current demand. There is now some hope that it will be soon possible for the Court to withdraw from the management.

The estate of Jagatkishore Acharjya, with a current demand of Rs. 1,88,321, is perhaps the most important one in the division. The collections of rent and cess were very unsatisfactory, being 86 and 66 per cent. on the current demand of each. The debts due from the estate were reduced from Rs. 3,43,514 to Rs. 3,04,844. The cost of management was Rs. 10,259, or 5 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. The minor will attain his majority in November next, when the estate will be released from the control of the Court of Wards.

15. *Chittagong Division.*—Thirteen estates were under management in this division. The collections were Rs. 4,15,669, or 108 per cent. on a current demand of Rs. 5,02,161 due to the estates, the percentage of the previous year being 98. The management charges were 10 per cent. on the current demand

The debts due by the estates were reduced from Rs. 71,448 to Rs. 66,637. Rupees 4,996 were laid out in works of improvement. The condition of the tenantry was prosperous throughout the year. The progress of the Wards school was, however, unsatisfactory.

In the estate of Fuzl Ali Khan, 122 per cent. of the current demand of rent and cesses was collected, and, after paying the usual charges, the cash balance stood at Rs. 98,813, the greater part of which will shortly be invested in Government securities. Great confusion prevailed in the estate owing to the absence of a proper rent-roll and other accounts. A complete survey and record of rights has been sanctioned. The relations between the widow of the late proprietor and the revenue authorities continue somewhat strained, and the manager has been instructed to avoid all interference with her. The minor is at the Chittagong Madrassa, and is reported to be an intelligent and promising child.

The Courjon estate showed good results, and the condition of the tenants was satisfactory. The financial position of the Basharat Ali Chowdhuri's estate is satisfactory.

16. *Patna Division.*—None of the eight estates under management in this division are of great importance, except the Narhan estate in the Durbhunga district, which has a rent and cess demand of Rs. 1,75,542. The total demand of rent and cesses due to all the estates amounted to Rs. 3,79,976, of which Rs. 2,59,227, or 90 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 2,86,917, were collected during the year, against 99 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the partial failure of the crops. The charges of management were more than 13 per cent. on the current demand—a result due partly to the substitution of direct management for farming.

In the Narhan estate the collections of rent, however, fell from 98 per cent. in the previous year to 91 in the year under report, owing to the partial failure of the late crops. Of the cess demand, 99 per cent. were collected. The rental was slightly increased by effecting direct settlement with ryots. But the relations between the manager and the tenants of some of the villages are in consequence said to be strained. In other villages no friction is said to exist. In connection with these enhancements in the Narhan estate, the Lieutenant-Governor requests that a special report may be submitted giving the facts in all necessary detail.

17. *Bhagulpore Division.*—Of the 13 estates under management in this division, one (Surjapore) was released in November 1883. Of the current demand of rent and cesses due to the estate, amounting to Rs. 6,15,479 and an arrear demand of Rs. 16,14,602, Rs. 5,92,373, or 96 per cent. on the current demand, were collected during the year against 105 per cent. in the previous year. The collections in five estates only rose above 100 per cent.; in the rest they were not satisfactory. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 15,90,752, of which Rs. 14,96,816 belonged to the Srinagor estate, being mostly irrecoverable arrears from the time of the old proprietor. Steps should at once be taken to recommend for remission those balances which are found irrecoverable. The cost of management was Rs. 95,753, or 15 per cent. on the current demand. Rupees 1,09,793 were paid in liquidation of debts (Rs. 3,48,589) due by the estates, of which two (Lalpore and Malpa) are hopelessly involved, and endeavours are being made to sell portions of them to clear as much as possible of their debts, or to give up the management. Rupees 12,972 were spent on works of improvement.

The Phulberia estate is heavily indebted, and a portion of it must be sold to clear off its debts. The minor proprietors of this and of the Chauthan and Malpa estates made fair progress in their studies during the year. The Shahpur, Lugna, and Lalpore Patori estates suffered much from the early cessation of the rains; the crops fell below the average, and collections were consequently short. Some relief was given to the distressed tenants by employing them in digging drains and erecting embankments. In the worst localities half the demand was suspended.

The Surjapore estate, said to be the finest in Purneah, was under the Court of Wards from March 1874 to November 1883. During this period 93.7 per cent. of a total demand of Rs. 18,83,725 were realised by an establishment costing 4.1 per cent. A heavy debt of Rs. 12,67,948 was paid off, and Government securities for Rs. 44,730 and a cash balance of Rs. 26,421 were made

over to the proprietors. This result is stated to have been secured without selling any portion of the property or enhancing rents. The increase in the profits is stated to be due to efficient management, settlement of waste lands and the introduction of new ryots to extend cultivation. It is noted that a successful agricultural exhibition was held at Kissenengunge in January 1883, in which the ryots of this estate took a prominent interest.

The Srinagor estate, also a large one in Purneah and the neighbouring districts, has a total rent and cess demand of Rs. 2,77,709, which, after payment of all charges, leaves a net balance of more than a lakh of rupees. The cost of management was 11 per cent. on the current demand for the year under report. The estate is held jointly in equal shares with the Buneli Raj. The collections of rents and cesses were 87 and 56 per cent. respectively. These unsatisfactory results were due to deficiency of crops in some parts of the estate.

The management of the Chanchal estate, under Mr. H. Reily, was satisfactory. The collections exceeded 100 per cent., and much work of improvement and utility was undertaken. A survey and settlement of the estate has been completed, and the tenants are in a fairly prosperous condition. The success of the manager in securing a proper settlement of all disputes regarding the classifying or rating of lands by village punchayats deserves special notice, as confirming the views on the subject which the Lieutenant-Governor has recently expressed in his report on the Kent Bill.

18. *Orissa Division.*—Of the ten estates under management, two (Panimando and Chuck Salim) were released during the year. Of the total demand of Rs. 2,18,139, Rs. 1,59,259, or 102 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 1,55,129, were collected, against 109 per cent. in the previous year. The management charges were 10 per cent. on the current demand. Rupees 9,486 were spent on works of improvement, besides contributions of Rs. 1,725 and Rs. 594 to schools and dispensaries respectively. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,24,832 in cash and Rs. 32,388 in Government securities. The ryots on the whole were tolerably comfortable; though there was some loss of crops there was no distress; and the relations between the tenants and the collecting agency continue satisfactory.

The results of the management of the Kanika estate were good, though a little less so than in the previous year. The collections in the Panimando and Sukinda estates (89 and 77 per cent.) were not satisfactory. A survey and settlement of the Sukinda estate is in progress, and, when completed, may be expected to afford facilities for better management.

19. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—Of the ten estates under management, one (Dhalbhoom) was released and one (Begoon Koodar) was taken charge of during the year. The current rent and cess demand was Rs. 3,79,279, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 2,21,650, of which 105 per cent. were collected during the year against 93 per cent. in the previous year. The debts due by the estates (Rs. 1,49,133) were reduced by Rs. 23,678. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 40,738, or 10 per cent. on the current demand. The Government securities belonging to the estates amounted to Rs. 4,51,324, of which the greater part belonged to the Chota Nagpore and Dhalbhoom estates.

The rental of the Dhanwar estate was very considerably raised by the recent resettlements, and a revision of these settlements has been ordered. The collections were only 77 per cent. on the current demand, owing to failure of crops and delay in concluding settlements which are now under revision. A survey and settlement will soon be made in the Serampore estate. The collections in the Chota Nagpore estate amounted to (rents) 116 and (cesses) 122 per cent. on the current demand, against 94 and 77 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of management was 11 per cent. against 10 per cent. in the previous year. Arrangements are being made for erecting a suitable residence for the minor. The survey operations in the estate have been completed. The Dhalbhoom estate has been released to the owner in a good condition. Its finances, its tenantry, and its agriculture made satisfactory progress under the management of the Court of Wards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

# ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION, 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1884.

## RESOLUTION.

### READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year 1883-84.

The report is submitted by Mr. Hewitt, who was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

2. *Tours.*—The Commissioner's tour extended over parts of the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom, and the Tributary State of Sirgoojah, where a special police force was employed in arresting, after much trouble, a number of Korwa dacoits who had plundered and burned many villages during the previous six months. Mr. Hewitt enquired into several local questions of importance during the course of his tour, and this portion of his report gives an interesting account of the rapid extension of cultivation and consequent destruction of forest which has taken place in the Division during the last twenty years. Tours of sufficient length and thoroughness, ranging from 93 days in Hazaribagh to 122 days in Manbhoom, were made by the district officers. Specially useful work was done by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga in re-aligning a number of district roads which will serve as feeders to the recently sanctioned Bengal-Nagpore Railway. The tours of the two officers in charge of the Govindpore sub-division were insufficient, but this is explained by ill-health.

3. *Weather and the Crops.*—In all districts except Manbhoom the rainfall was deficient in quantity, and throughout the Division excessive rain in July and August damaged the *baadoi* crop, while the winter rice suffered for want of rain in September and October. Towards the close of the rains a large portion of the crop was saved by irrigation from artificial reservoirs, and it is hoped that this experience will give an impetus to the construction of these useful works. Should the Tenancy Bill be extended to Chota Nagpore, the provisions regarding improvements will operate most beneficially in a country where the extreme rapidity of surface drainage renders cultivation peculiarly dependent upon appliances for storing and distributing water. There is reason to believe that the action of the zemindars and petty tenure-holders in enhancing rents, and opposing fixity of tenure during the last twenty years, has had the effect of deterring the cultivators not only from constructing new reservoirs, but from repairing the old ones which were made in times when titles were less jealously enquired into.

4. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—The total recorded mortality was slightly less than in the previous year in all districts except Hazaribagh, where the increase is attributed to more accurate registration. Cholera showed itself in an epidemic form in parts of Hazaribagh and Palamow, and along the Grand Trunk Road in Manbhoom. Deaths from small-pox declined everywhere except in Hazaribagh, where the mortality rose from 127 to 405. Vaccination was carried on by a salaried Government agency in Lohardugga and parts of Singbhoom, and by licensed vaccinators in the rest of the Division and in four of the Tributary States. It is stated that 143,360 operations were performed during the year, of which 131,825, or nearly 92 per cent., proved successful. Considering the weakness of the superior staff in relation to the large area over which the operations extend, the Lieutenant-Governor entertains some doubt as to the accuracy of the statistics of successful operations, and the Commissioner should ascertain how, and to what extent, the returns of the vaccinators are actually checked. It is not clear under what authority the fees for vaccination have been remitted in the Kolhan, and why salaried vaccinators are employed in Lohardugga. On the former point it is observed that the remarks contained in paragraph 4 of the Resolution on the Report for 1881-82 were merely provisional, and did not convey a definite order for the remission of fees. These points require the Commissioner's attention.

Owing to the partial failure of the main rice crop, the material condition of the people has fallen for the time being below its usual standard of prosperity; but there are no grounds for supposing that this decline is likely to be permanent. Spare land is everywhere abundant, communications are improving, and the people themselves are ready to seek work wherever labour is in demand.

5. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The number of registered emigrants rose from 6,738 to 13,383 in consequence, it is stated, of the short harvest and high prices. These statistics, however, do not include persons who left the Division as free emigrants—a system which shows every sign of entirely replacing that under which emigrants are registered before leaving the districts where they live. The whole question of the development of free emigration has recently been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with the Report on Inland Emigration for 1883, and certain special instances, in which the system has been abused, are still under enquiry. For the present, it is sufficient to remark that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway will probably, while under construction, absorb a large proportion of the labourers who now emigrate to Assam, while, when it is completed, it will open fresh areas of labour-supply and materially facilitate the unassisted emigration to which the people naturally incline.

6. *Prices of food and labour.*—The partial failure of the crops and the strong demand from neighbouring districts where the failure had been more marked raised the average price of common rice by from four to seven and a half seers in the rupee as compared with the average price of the previous year. The fluctuations in the price of wheat are immaterial, as at present only a small quantity is produced or consumed in the Division. Wages of unskilled labour are said to have risen slightly in the neighbourhood of tea gardens in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, and to have fallen in parts of Manbhoon owing to “the dearness of provisions and consequent distress among the labouring classes.” This latter remark apparently refers to money wages only, and the fact, even if correctly reported, is of slight importance in a district where unskilled labourers are for the most part employed in agriculture and are invariably paid in kind.

7. *Manufactures and Mines.*—The existing manufactures of Chota Nagpore are of the coarsest character. Raw material indeed is not wanting, and labour, though rough and unintelligent, is cheap. Everywhere the jungles yield lac and tusser silk, and in some parts of the Division, notably at Burrakur and in the neighbourhood of Balumath in Hazaribagh, the relative distribution of iron-ore, limestone and coal seems peculiarly favourable for smelting operations on a large scale. Large quantities of serviceable iron are produced by rough indigenous processes, but so far defective communications and the want of any permanent demand have deterred capitalists from attempting any active development of the existing resources. Mr. Hewitt's prediction that the Division is destined to be the centre of large manufacturing industries has much to support it in the natural wealth of the country and the results obtained in the Barakur iron works; but it remains for the present a distant prospect. If any forecast of the kind can now be legitimately attempted, it may perhaps be surmised that the opening out of the country by railways may ultimately lead to the production of iron locally cheaper than it can be imported from England. But the very cause which will render iron manufacture possible, will in all probability be fatal to tusser and lac. Both of these manufactures depend for their raw material upon the forests, and although it may be the case that the railways now projected will open fresh sources of supply, there can be little doubt that within a few years the growth of population will lead to the denudation of forests on so large a scale, that neither lac nor tusser will be procurable in sufficient quantities to supply large factories.

It is at present uncertain to what extent the extension of railways in Chota Nagpore will cause new coal-fields to be resorted to. The Bengal-Nagpore Railway, on which work has recently been commenced, will pass within twelve miles of the Jheria coal-field in Manbhoon, and will traverse a portion of the Hingir field in the Tributary State of Gangpur. But the Jheria field is cut off from the line by the river Damodar, and the quality of the Hingir coal has not yet been fully ascertained. The Benares-Cuttack line would



open out the Palamow coal-fields, and if the route by the Damodar valley is adopted, would pass within a moderate distance of the valuable coal-fields of the Karanpura valley in Hazaribagh. Mr. Hewitt thinks that the Jheria coal-field "will no doubt be developed" by the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and this notwithstanding the extensive operations in the collieries which lie on either side of the line near Sitarempore.

8. *Tea*.—The statistics furnished by the Commissioner do not show the number of gardens in Lohardugga nor the area under mature and immature plant. The approximate yield of all the gardens in Hazaribagh was 107,762lbs. against 93,510 in 1882-83, while in Lohardugga the outturn rose from 196,781lbs. to 249,364. The average yield per area of mature plants increased in Hazaribagh from 110 to 113lbs., and in Lohardugga from 170lbs. to 175lbs. Prices ranged during the year from one to two annas per pound above the average of 1882-83. Under existing conditions, tea-planting seems to be making steady, though slow, progress on the higher levels of Chota Nagpore. Spare land is plentiful and labour exceptionally cheap. It remains to be seen whether the railways sanctioned and planned will affect the industry by stimulating emigration and raising the local rates of wages.

9. *Trade and Commerce*.—No trustworthy statistics of import or export trade are available, nor does it seem likely that such statistics could be collected, except at a cost out of all proportion to their value. Trade routes are numerous, and a large portion of the traffic of the country is still carried by pack-bullocks and on *suggurs* or light block-wheeled carts, which find no difficulty in evading any stations selected for the purpose of registering traffic on the main roads. In spite of a partial failure of the winter crop, rice was exported in unusually large quantities from Manbhoom, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga to districts where the failure had been more complete. The trade in oilseeds and hides was also very large. The export of lac declined owing to the failure of the winter crop of 1883, while heavy rain in July and August reduced the exports of tusser in all districts except Singbhoom, where the outturn was plentiful and the trade was stimulated by purchases made for a European firm in Midnapore. A large number of railway sleepers was exported from Lohardugga by contractors who supply the East Indian Railway. The Manbhoom supply is said to be on the decline, as the forests in that district have been nearly exhausted. Under the head of imports, it is observed that the import of salt into Chuttra in the west of Hazaribagh has declined in consequence of the opening of the Gya Railway, which makes it more convenient to send goods direct from Gya to Palamow. This is one of the first indications of that shifting of local centres of trade which must necessarily follow upon the extension of railways in a country where trade has hitherto been carried on by the most primitive methods, and has been peculiarly dependent upon the convenience of the larger dealers. In Manbhoom the import of European piece-goods is said to have decreased, and that of country piece-goods to have risen. The statistics, however, are admittedly only conjectural, and the conclusion drawn by the Deputy Commissioner that country-made goods are beginning to compete successfully with imported articles appears to be premature. It is quite certain that if the next few years see the completion of the Bengal and Central Provinces Railway, which traverses the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom, and of the Benares-Cuttack line which will connect the North-Western Provinces through Palamow and Lohardugga with the western and south-western districts of the Lower Provinces, a vast development will be given to the great agricultural and mineral resources of a comparatively backward and unknown part of the country.

10. *State of public feeling*.—Public opinion in the Division, so far as it exists at all, concentrates itself upon matters of purely local interest, and is unmoved by the public questions, such as Local Self-government and the Tenancy Bill, which attract some attention in Bengal Proper. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the development of emigration to Assam under the new Act is regarded with alarm by tea-planters and landholders of all classes, as reducing the labour supply in a sparsely populated country and tending to raise the current rates of wages. In the south of Manbhoom some feeling has been excited by the proceedings of Messrs. Watson and Company, who have taken a long lease of the large estate of Burrabhoom, and have introduced an assessment based on the standard bigha where rent had hitherto been paid on



the area estimated by the eye as requiring a maund of seed to sow it. This settlement has been referred to in the report of this Government on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as a practical instance of the good that may be done by the intervention of a Government officer to decide, in consultation with both parties, questions which the courts are unable to deal with on a large scale, or with any prospect of arriving at uniform results.

11. *Administrative changes.*—The only administrative changes of importance made during the year were the establishment of a Bench of Magistrates at Gurwa, the chief trade centre of Palamow, and the re-arrangement of the thana boundaries of the entire district of Lohardugga.

12. *Police and Crime.*—The conduct of the Police during 1883 is stated to have been better than in the previous year, but the Commissioner remarks that, with very few exceptions, the Sub-Inspectors and head-constables are hardly fitted to hold independent charge of stations. The introduction of a new grade of Sub-Inspectors has failed to induce a better class of men to come forward as candidates, and the attempt to enlist the sons of zemindars in the higher grades does not show much promise of success. It is believed that the unhealthiness of many parts of the Division, the hardships of travelling during the rains, and the difficulty of procuring good food or any of the conveniences of life anywhere except in the head-quarters stations, make service in Chota Nagpore peculiarly unpopular with natives of Bengal and Behar. These deterrent conditions will, however, tend to disappear as communications improve and trade becomes more active, and it may then be possible to officer the police of these backward districts more efficiently. In the meantime efforts should be made to utilize the numerous rural police as a preventive agency by assigning to them regular beats, and making the headmen among them responsible for any increase of crime within definite areas. To do this effectually will require careful organization in the first instance, and much tact and vigilance in keeping the men up to their work. But unless it is done, the large expenditure incurred on the survey of ghatwali tenures which has been completed in Manbhoom, and is now going on in Singhbhum, will have been thrown away. The Commissioner observes that the demarcation of the ghatwali lands renders it possible to improve the service by removing incapable men. He considers, however, that vacancies should be filled by appointing residents of the immediate neighbourhood, and that as a rule only aborigines should be selected. It has been suggested on the other hand that the discipline of the ghatwali police would be materially improved if officers who have done good service as head-constables and sub-inspectors in the regular police were appointed as sirdar ghatwals of tenures forfeited for misconduct. This question will be considered in the Judicial (Police) Department in connection with the completion report of the Manbhoom Ghatwali Survey. The number of cases of cognizable crime fell from 5,448 to 4,903, the decrease being chiefly in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom. Offences against the person show a decrease from 508 to 344, which is probably due to the fact that cases of simple hurt are no longer cognizable. Of 4,875 persons actually tried during the year, about 64 per cent. were convicted. In Sessions cases the percentage of convictions was 66·2. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of stolen property recovered is higher throughout the division than in the previous year, and shows especial improvement in the districts of Manbhoom and Singhbhum.

13. *Civil suits.*—The following statement shows the number and value of suits instituted in each district of the Division during the last two years:—

Districts.	NUMBER OF SUITS IN—						VALUE OF SUITS IN—					
	1882-83.			1883-84.			1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent law.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent law.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent law.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent law.
Hazaribagh	1,084	73	834	967	54	928	2,08,403	81,487	89,808	1,72,834	4,95,867	1,23,084
Lohardugga	878	130	828	805	143	840	1,48,881	6,01,599	60,791	1,19,654	1,16,223	83,072
Singhbhum	30	6	14	87	13	22	9,618	1,787	821	2,487	3,804	88
Manbhoom	1,784	517	1,634	1,680	663	2,240	98,283	6,07,473	1,06,228	1,09,176	1,38,574	1,02,069
Total	8,505	727	3,335	3,334	379	4,018	4,62,385	7,73,606	2,61,728	4,04,078	4,61,040	2,15,799

There was a decrease, for which no specific causes are assigned, in title suits and suits for money and moveable property, and an increase of 673 in suits under the rent laws. In Manbhoom the number of rent suits rose from 1,634 to 2,240 owing, it is believed, to Messrs. Watson and Company having introduced the practice of suing for arrears of rent at the close of the year for which the arrear is due, whereas the other zemindars of the district usually bring such suits at intervals of three years. With regard to civil suits, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga remarks that the existing procedure is too complicated for the district, and it is added that, as the Deputy Commissioner can only take up civil work in the intervals of his other duties, there should always be an Assistant at Ranchi with powers of a Subordinate Judge. This suggestion will be considered in the Judicial Department.

14. *Land and Land Revenue.*—Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,02,854 from 376 estates, Rs. 3,82,766 were collected, being a percentage of 95·8 on the demand. Everywhere the collections from permanently settled estates were good, and the proportion of total collections to total demand would have been considerably higher, but for the failure to collect more than 85 per cent. from the Government estates in Lohardugga. Creditable progress was made in the survey of the Khalsa villages in Chota Nagpore, and only 17 villages now remain to be completed. This survey has been done at an average cost of 2 annas 4½ pie per acre, and is reported to be extremely accurate. The Assistant Superintendent, who was formerly a member of the Revenue Survey Department, has, during the course of the survey, trained 54 apprentices for whom work will almost certainly be found in the Cadastral Survey shortly to be undertaken in Behar. The survey of ghatwali lands in Manbhoom, commenced in April 1880, was completed on the 31st May 1883 at a total cost of about Rs. 27,000. Its results were disputed on a large scale by Messrs. Watson and Company in Burrabhoom and by the zemindars of other estates who filed civil suits to recover lands demarcated in excess of the true ghatwali area. The whole question was gone into afresh by Mr. Risley after he was relieved of the charge of the district by Mr. Clay, and a series of compromises were concluded, under which the ghatwals retain as ghatwali as much land as could fairly be deemed to belong to their service tenures, while in respect of the remaining area found in their possession, they become the rent-paying tenants of the zemindar, holding their lands at privileged rates in consideration of the fact that they are in many cases the descendants of the first clearers of the soil. The most elaborate of these compromises—that concluded between Government, Messrs. Watson and Company, the zemindar and the ghatwals of Burrabhoom—is being followed in dealing with similar questions arising out of the survey of ghatwali lands in Singbhoom, and the question of adapting it to the ghatwali tenures of Bankura is under consideration.

The whole question of the system under which settlements of Government and Wards and Encumbered estates are to be conducted in Chota Nagpore have been discussed at length during the present year, and orders have issued which represent the Lieutenant-Governor's final opinion on a difficult and complicated subject. Without disputing that as an abstract proposition it may be well to replace the arrangements now in force by a systematic measurement and assessment which will have the effect of fixing definite rates of rent for all the chief estates in the Division, Mr. Rivers Thompson cannot consent to this readjustment alone being made the means or the justification of largely enhancing the rents of cultivators who in many cases have themselves cleared their lands from the original jungle.

The current demand of Road and Public Works cesses rose in Hazaribagh from Rs. 69,019 to Rs. 88,789, and in Lohardugga from Rs. 91,996 to Rs. 1,46,845, owing partly to revaluations and partly to readjustment of instalments. In Manbhoom, on the other hand, the current demand fell from Rs. 72,660 to Rs. 63,089. This is due to the fact that the revaluation of the district completed in July 1882 was so carelessly done that the whole proceedings have had to be revised, the cesses being in the meantime collected at the old rates.

15 *Excise*.—The following table shows the excise revenue of the past two years as compared with the average of the years 1878-83:—

DISTRICTS.	Average of 1878-83.	Actuals of 1882-83.	Actuals of 1883-84.	Increase of revenue of 1883-84 over average of 1878-83.	Increase over actuals of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,46,338	1,91,375	2,03,166	54,820	11,885
Lohardugga	2,13,249	2,04,781	2,96,894	83,578	81,043
Singbhoom	19,440	20,006	22,884	3,424	2,278
Manbhoom	63,805	79,053	94,707	30,892	15,658
Total	4,44,838	4,95,215	6,17,876	1,73,749	110,864

The revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 5,13,985, or 83·2 per cent. of the total revenue of the year. The number of outstills was increased from 667 to 678, but each of these supplies an average area of 39·7 square miles, and an average population of 6,233. The Commissioner's remarks on the suitability of the outstill system to the local peculiarities of Chota Nagpore will be considered in connection with the report of the Excise Commission. It is satisfactory to observe a considerable decrease in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a rise in the revenue derived from that drug. The consumption of opium has increased owing in part to greater vigilance on the part of the police and excise officers in the opium-producing district of Hazaribagh.

16. *Stamps*.—The total revenue including penalties rose from Rs. 2,60,448 to Rs. 2,93,827. The increase is largest in Hazaribagh, where some civil suits of high value were instituted by the zemindar of Ramgurih. A smaller increase in Lohardugga and Manbhoom is attributed to the same cause.

17. *License tax*.—Deducting refunds and remissions, the nett demand of license tax rose from Rs. 52,070 to Rs. 54,200, and the collections from Rs. 50,888 to Rs. 52,495. The increase is most marked in Lohardugga, where it is ascribed to the re-opening of the trade in railway sleepers, which was suspended during 1882-83. In Manbhoom the demand fell off slightly owing to the dulness of the lac trade and the transfer of assessments to other districts. On the general character of the tax the Commissioner remarks:—

The tax on the whole, I think, is a good one, and it will, I hope, become a permanent tax not liable to annual revision, but only to revisions for a term of at least five years, allowing assesses the liberty of applying to the district authorities for a reduction of their assessments if they can show such a reduction in their profits as will justify their demand. It is the annual enquiries which I believe are the chief cause of complaint among persons assessed or liable to be assessed to the tax.

18. *Monetary arrangements*.—The receipts of currency notes fell off considerably in Lohardugga and Manbhoom owing to the failure of the lac crop, and in the former district the issues were also contracted in consequence of the inability of the treasury to meet the demand for remittance. In Lohardugga and Singbhoom copper was greatly in demand among tea planters, road contractors and purchasers of lac, oilseeds, tussar and mahua. Among the cultivators in the interior of these districts copper is the only currency in use, and a large portion of the export trade is still carried on by barter, in which salt and cloth form the purchasing medium.

19. *Forests*.—The attitude of the local zemindars has rendered it impossible to take any action for the preservation of private forests under the rules framed by the Commissioner and Conservator last year. The matter will be again taken up in the camping season when the Inspector-General of Forests will visit Chota Nagpore with the Conservator in order to confer with the Commissioner on the spot. It is hoped that Mr. Hewitt's influence will be able to overcome the ignorance and indifference of the proprietors, and to persuade them that the introduction of a system of conservancy under the supervision of the Forest Department will secure to them a permanent income from property which is now being rapidly destroyed. The necessity of taking early measures to protect the private forests of Chota Nagpore is strongly accentuated by the

action already taken for railway construction in many parts of the division, and the importance of the subject is clearly brought out by the following extract from the Commissioner's report:—

What between jhoom cultivation, the destruction of young trees by goats and cattle, the enormous consumption and destruction of timber in these countries, where every one builds his house of young trees, placed close together, fences in his garden with young trees, and cuts large numbers to burn for manure on his upland cultivation, the new settlement of a hilly tract means the denudation of the hills in a few years, and this denudation must largely increase before very long, when railways will make traffic in timber more profitable than it is at present. The denudation of the hills is followed by the soil being washed away by rain, and the hills changed from valuable forests into bare rock, while the river-beds must be filled up by the denuded earth and gravel, and the rainfall decreased by the loss of the trees.

20. *Roads and Communications.*—Fair progress was made during the year in road work in all districts of the Division. The Commissioner's remarks on the subject will be considered in the Public Works Department. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which is now in hand, will necessitate a revision of the road system of the three districts of Manbhoom, Singbhoom and Lohardugga. Several existing lines of road will be replaced for all but petty local traffic by the railway. The relative importance of others will be materially affected, and at several points new feeder roads will be required to meet the readjustment of trade routes which may be looked for. The whole question therefore should now be carefully gone into by the District Road Committees concerned. Should it be the case that the road cess funds are inadequate to meet the requirements of the railway, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any reasonable application for special grants for the construction of feeder roads.

21. *Education.*—The number of schools of all kinds rose from 1,325 to 1,362, and of pupils from 38,217 to 42,097. The number of aborigines attending school increased from 8,756 to 10,120. Considering the backwardness of the population, the progress in higher education indicated by the fact that 17 candidates passed the Entrance examination against 8 in the previous year must be considered satisfactory. Female education has made a remarkable advance in Singbhoom, where the number of girls' schools increased during the year from 8 to 36, and the number of pupils from 224 to 1,176. This excellent result seems to be largely due to the personal interest taken in the matter by the Deputy Commissioner.

22. *Wards and Attached Estates.*—Owing to the release of the large estate of Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom, only eight estates were under the charge of the Court of Wards against nine in the previous year. The current demand on account of rent for all the estates amounted to Rs. 3,03,301, and the collections including arrears to Rs. 3,10,958 or 102·2 per cent. The demand on account of cesses came to Rs. 75,974, and the collections to Rs. 90,620 or 119·3 per cent. These results, which are stated to have been attained without excessive recourse to the certificate procedure, are very good. Only one estate, that of Jhalda in Manbhoom, is heavily encumbered with debts, but these will be cleared off before the proprietor, who is now only seven years old, attains his majority. The conduct of all the wards is favourably reported on.

Of the estates attached and managed under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act, two were released during the year, leaving 69 under management. The total demand, arrear and current, on account of rent and cesses amounted to Rs. 3,63,232, of which Rs. 2,38,446 or 65·6 per cent. were collected. The percentage of collections to current demand was 100 in Singbhoom, 94·4 in Lohardugga, 92·7 in Manbhoom, and 72·5 in Hazaribagh. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the short collections are attributed to the partial failure of the winter rice crop in those districts. No explanation is given in the case of Manbhoom.

It is observed that the amounts actually paid to the creditors of these estates fall far short of the estimates which were framed for this purpose when the estates were originally taken under management. Thus the total debts of all the estates being Rs. 17,24,220, it was proposed to pay Rs. 6,36,653 by the 31st March 1884, but the amount actually paid was only Rs. 4,47,935, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,76,285 at the close of the year. In Lohardugga the pay-

ments have fallen short of the schemes by no less than Rs. 1,33,858, in Manbhoom by Rs. 39,505, and in Hazaribagh by Rs. 15,504. Singhbhum, with only three encumbered estates, is the only district where the sanctioned arrangements have been worked up to. The reason seems to be that the original estimates were in many cases unduly sanguine, and that in their anxiety to bring under management as many estates as possible, the local officers took credit in their schemes for the proceeds of sales they have been unable to effect, and for enhancements of rents which have never been settled, while they made little or no allowance for short collections resulting from failure of crops. The Board should now look into the matter and consider whether the schemes cannot be revised so as to bring them into closer accordance with existing facts.

23. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—Rasbehari Lal Singh, zemindar of Jherriah in Manbhoom, is again commended for his support of dispensaries and schools, and for a further donation towards the completion of the Govindpur lake. No other landholders are favourably mentioned. Many of the zemindars of Hazaribagh are said to be resorting to fraudulent suits for arrears of rent with the object of obtaining enhancements, while the conduct of several zemindars of Manbhoom and Lohardugga in respect both of their tenants and their relations to members of their own family deserves severe censure. On the whole, however, it may be said that active misconduct is rare among the zemindars of Chota Nagpore, and that their shortcomings are for the most part due to hereditary indolence and ignorance of anything that goes on outside their own estates.

24. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. Among European Officers Messrs. Power, Risley and Renny, and among Native Officers Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Rukhal Das Haldar and Ashutosh Gupto, are highly spoken of by the Commissioner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

BEQUEST BY THE LATE DR. BHOLANATH BOSE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 8163, dated the 19th October 1884, from the Director of Public Instruction, and enclosures, relative to a bequest made by the late Dr. Bholanath Bose of Furreredpore for the benefit of the Calcutta Medical College.

THE executor and executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose, Civil Medical Officer of Furreredpore, have, in accordance with the terms of his will, forwarded to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, the following scientific instruments and medals to be presented to the Institution:—

Air Pump.	Spectroscope
Galvanic batteries.	Polariscope.

Two gold medals and two silver medals awarded to Dr. Bholanath Bose at the London University College, and one silver medal with clasp awarded to that officer by Government for field services.

The Principal proposes, according to the wishes of the testator, that the instruments should be placed among those belonging to the College for the use of the students, and that the medals should be put in a separate case and hung up in the College Library. The Lieutenant-Governor approves these proposals.

2. The executor and executrix have also forwarded to the Principal of the College a Government promissory note for one thousand rupees for the foundation of a prize or scholarship. The Principal proposes that the interest of the sum of Rs. 1,000, amounting to Rs. 40 per annum, should be appropriated for a prize to be awarded in alternate years to the 4th-year matriculated student, who is pronounced by the Physicians of the Hospital to be the most successful at bedside diagnosis of disease, and by the Surgeons of the Hospital to be the most successful in diagnosis of surgical cases, and that the examination should be held in September of each year. The Lieutenant-Governor approves these proposals, and desires that the thanks of Government be conveyed to the donor's executor and executrix.

3. The Principal of the College will be the administrator of the fund, which will be designated the "Bholanath Bose Prize Fund."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

Circular No.  $\frac{125 \text{ Ex.}}{42-2}$ .

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), dated Simla, the 5th November 1884.*

READ the following:—

No. 122, dated India Office, London, the 25th September 1884.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,  
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter, and its enclosure, from Sir Frederick Bramwell, relating to the International Inventions Exhibition to be held next year at South Kensington.

No. 1575, dated South Kensington, S. W., the 8th August 1884.

From—SIR FREDERICK BRAMWELL, Chairman,  
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I HAVE been requested by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to bring to your Lordship's immediate notice the forthcoming International Inventions Exhibition, which is to be held, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, in the buildings at South Kensington, at present occupied by the International Health Exhibition. The Exhibition will be opened in May 1885; and as the time for preparation is short, it is hoped that your Lordship will have the goodness to cause early notification to be made of His Royal Highness's request that the Government of India will favour him with their co-operation by taking an active part in an exhibition which will doubtless prove of benefit to the inhabitants of all countries by bringing prominently to their notice the many inventions which have been made since the Great International Exhibition of 1862, and by gathering together examples of the music of all nations.

The prospectus, copies of which are forwarded herewith, will fully explain the nature and purpose of the forthcoming Exhibition. I beg leave to call attention to the following rules which specially concern exhibitors in Foreign countries and the Colonies.

"45. The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners appointed by their Governments are invited to communicate with the Secretary. They will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to their respective countries; and the Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans which may be useful to them. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners will be required to guarantee that all exhibits in their respective sections are in accordance with the classification and the Regulations.

"46. The applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner has been nominated must appoint agents in England to act on their behalf.

"47. Applications from Foreign countries and Colonies will be received up to the 1st November."

The Executive Council would suggest that the Government of India should be asked to give full publicity to the announcement of this International Exhibition in its two divisions of inventions and music, and be asked to appoint a Commission to arrange for the due display of goods under the various groups, and to settle, in communication with the Council, matters connected with India.

The Executive Council trust that the Government of India will generally co-operate with them in promoting, in this manner, an exhibition of great practical importance to the commerce and industry of the world, and in making it, in a large sense, International.

I beg leave to add that it might be useful to supply for the use of the Government of India copies of the prospectus, of which any number can be forwarded on application to this office.

*International Prehistoric Exhibition, London, 1885.*

DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS. DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

*Patron :*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*President :*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Executive Council :*

(APPOINTED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRESIDENT.)

*Chairman.*—SIR FREDERICK JOSEPH BRAMWELL, F.R.S., V.P. INST. C.E.

*Vice-Chairman.*—THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.

ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, ESQ., F.R.S.

EDWARD BIRKBECK, ESQ., M.P., *Honorary Treasurer.*

COLONEL SIR FRANCIS BOLTON.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

PROFESSOR DEWAR, F.R.S.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, ESQ.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

E. W. HAMILTON, ESQ.

HENRY E. JONES, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., M. INST. M.E.

W. H. PREECE, ESQ., F.R.S.

SIR EDWARD JAMES REED, M.P., K.C.B., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR CHANDLER ROBERTS, F.R.S.

JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ.

WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.

JOHN STAINER, ESQ., M.A., MUS. DOCT.

R. E. WEBSTER, ESQ., Q.C.

*Secretary :*

EDWARD CUNLIFFE-OWEN, ESQ., F.A.

*Bankers :*

MESSRS. COUTTS AND COMPANY, 59, STRAND, W. C.

*Solicitors :*

MESSRS. KINGSFORD, DORMAN, KINGSFORD, OANDLER & MOORE, 23, Essex Street, W.C.

*Auditors :*

MESSRS. LOVELOCK & WHITTIN, 19, Coleman Street, E.C.

*City and Official Agent :*

J. B. SOMERS VINE, ESQ., F.S.E.

*Offices* :—EXHIBITION ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

*City Offices* :—27, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

It is intended to hold, in the year 1885, an International Exhibition of Inventions and of Musical Instruments, in the Exhibition Buildings, Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

### DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS.

This division will be devoted to Apparatus, Appliances, Processes and Products, invented or brought into use since 1862.

The collection of inventions will, it is hoped, serve to bring vividly before the public the progress which has been made, during the last quarter of a century, in applying the discoveries of science to the purposes of daily life.

For the practical realization of this idea it will be desirable, not only to exhibit the apparatus by which a process is carried out (or a model or diagram of it), side by side with the resulting product, but also to show the working of, at all events, a limited number of industrial processes in their consecutive stages.

Having in view the wide range of this International Exhibition, and the limited nature of the total available area, it will be necessary to restrict, as much as possible, the amount of space which can be allotted even to the most important classes; and only under exceptional circumstances can applications be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; or the Exhibition of Health and Education of the present year. [*The classes including such objects are marked in the annexed classification with an asterisk.\**] As regards agriculture, also, it is considered that the annual shows of the Royal Agricultural and kindred Societies will render it unnecessary to admit more than a few typical examples of each class of the improvements effected during recent years; and these should be, as far as possible, represented by models or diagrams.

It will, indeed, be preferable that inventions generally should (as far as practicable) be illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.

Where the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted, unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless, in the opinion of the Executive Council, the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.

Exhibitors will be required, by reference to a specification and Letters Patent or otherwise, to show that their proposed exhibits come within the terms set forth in the conditions of Division I.

As the Exhibition will be limited to the illustration of industrial processes, examples of either the raw material employed, or the finished product, will only be admitted when they are required for the full demonstration of a particular process. It is not proposed to allot space for exhibition of manufactured goods alone, unaccompanied by any illustrations of the process of manufacture.

Intending Exhibitors should fill in the accompanying Application Form, which must be sent to the Secretary not later than the 15th September. Applications from Foreign countries and the Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.

### DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

This division will consist of examples of Musical Instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century; and, in addition, any machinery, apparatus, or appliances connected with their manufacture or use, or in any way bearing upon the science and art of music, will be admitted. There will, furthermore, be Historic Collections of Musical Instruments, and of Paintings and Engravings representing musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

Intending Exhibitors in this Division should fill in the Special Application Form supplied for the purpose, which must be sent to the Secretary by the 15th September. Applications from Foreign countries and the Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.

*List of Groups under which the classification is arranged.*

### DIVISION I.—APPARATUS, APPLIANCES, PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS INVENTED OR BROUGHT INTO USE SINCE 1862.

- 1.—Agriculture, Horticulture and Arboriculture.
- 2.—Mining and Metallurgy.
- 3.—Engineering Construction and Architecture.

- 4.—Prime-movers and means of Distributing their Power.
- 5.—Railway Plant.
- 6.—Common Road Carriages, &c.
- 7.—Naval Architecture.
- 8.—Aëronautics.
- 9.—Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.
- 10.—Machine Tools and Machinery.
- 11.—Hydraulic Machines, Presses, Machines for raising Heavy Weights, Weighing, &c.
- 12.—Elements of Machines.
- 13.—Electricity.
- 14.—Apparatus, Processes, and Appliances connected with Applied Chemistry and Physics.
- 15.—Gas and other Illuminants.
- 16.—Fuel, Furnaces, &c.
- 17.—Food, Cookery and Stimulants.
- 18.—Clothing.
- 19.—Jewellery.
- 20.—Leather, &c.
- 21.—India-rubber and Gutta-Percha, &c.
- 22.—Furniture and Accessories—Fancy Goods.
- 23.—Pottery and Glass.
- 24.—Outlery, Ironmongery, &c.
- 25.—Fire-arms: Military Weapons and Equipment; Explosives.
- 26.—Paper, Printing, Book-binding, Stationery, &c.
- 27.—Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.
- 28.—Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus.
- 29.—Photography.
- 30.—Educational Apparatus.
- 31.—Toys, Sports, &c.

## DIVISION II.—Music.

- 32.—Instruments and Appliances constructed or in use since 1800.
- 33.—Music Engraving and Printing.
- 34.—Historic Collections.

## REGULATIONS.

1. As International Inventions Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be held in London in 1885.  
Date.
2. The Exhibition will be opened in May 1885, and will continue open for a period of about six months.  
Open.
3. Division I (Inventions) will be devoted to illustrations of Apparatus, Appliances, Processes and Products, invented or brought into use since 1802.  
Objects.

Division II (Music) will consist of examples of Musical Instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century, and of Historic Collections of Musical Instruments and Appliances, and Paintings, Engravings and Drawings representing Musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

4. Medals in Gold, Silver and Bronze, and diplomas of Honour will be awarded on the recommendation of Juries.  
Awards.

5. No charge will be made for space ; but Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of conveying, delivering, fixing and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of counters when required : and they must, either personally or by their Agents, superintend the despatch, transmission, reception, unpacking, installation and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods ; in default thereof the Executive Council reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, at the expense of the Exhibitor.  
Expenses to be borne by exhibitors.
6. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his Agent, the Executive Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage, from whatever cause arising.  
Delivery of goods.
7. Cases must be unpacked as fast as possible, and the empty cases taken away by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Executive Council decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of Exhibitors.  
Empty cases.
8. Applications to exhibit must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, S. W. ; these must be filled up and returned on or before the 15th September 1884. The decision of the Council with regard to applications will be notified about the 1st of December.  
Application to exhibit.
9. The Council reserve to themselves the absolute right of refusing to admit any exhibits without necessarily specifying any reason for so doing.  
Right to refuse exhibits.
10. Manufactured articles or products will only be admitted in so far as they may be necessary to illustrate an improved method of manufacture, or an improvement in the machine or process by which they are produced.  
Manufactured articles.
11. Untried and unpatented inventions will not be accepted unless recommended by a competent authority.  
Untried inventions.
12. Where the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless, in the opinion of the Executive Council, the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.  
Improved machines.
13. Inasmuch as the scope of this exhibition is very extensive, while the total area available is limited, it will be necessary to restrict, as much as possible, the space available for each exhibitor. It will, therefore, generally be preferable that inventions should (as far as practicable) be illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.  
Models.
14. The classification is not to be considered as exhaustive. Where there appears to be no head under which an invention may come, the exhibitor should apply for space in the group most nearly cognate.  
Classification not exhaustive.
15. In cases where an invention may come within the scope of several distinct groups, the exhibitor is at liberty to enumerate the groups into which he considers it should come, in order that reference may be made to it in the different sections of the Catalogue ; but duplicate exhibits will not be admitted.  
Inventions under various groups.
16. Except under special circumstances, no applications will be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881 ; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883 ; or the Exhibition of Health and Education, 1884. The space allotted to Agricultural Exhibits will be very limited.  
Restrictions.
17. The Executive Council will endeavour to obtain, from the various English Railway Companies, special terms for the conveyance of exhibits to and from the Exhibition ; and should they succeed in doing so, such arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.  
Railway rates.
18. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark I. I. E., together with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels addressed to the Secretary to be attached to packages will be forwarded to each Exhibitor.  
Marks on packages.

19. All cases, covered by the following dimensions of cases, etc.

Show cases and partitions 10 feet above the floor.

Counters      000      0      000      000      000      000      000      000      000      000

Platform	Age	Size	Depth	Width	Height	1 foot	2	3
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20. Exhibitors may place railings around their stands, subject to approval; but in every instance the railings must be within the area of the "stand," i.e., of the space allotted.  
Railings.
21. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except by sanction of the Executive Council, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.  
Flooring.
22. No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to other exhibitors, or otherwise to disadvantageously affect their displays.  
Obstructions.
23. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general good effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up any flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without special permission.  
Decorations.
24. Signs or name-boards must be placed parallel with the main passages, that is, parallel with the frontage of the respective stands; and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black with gold letters, and their position must be subject to the approval of the Council.  
Signs.
25. All handbills, printed matter, &c., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution, must first receive the approval and permission of the Executive Council, which permission may be withdrawn at any time.  
Handbills.
26. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition.  
Attendance.
27. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment, or portion thereof, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Executive Council.  
Non-transfer.  
Name.
28. All goods exhibited must be in the name of the person who signed the application form.
29. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling prices of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the juries, as well as for the information of visitors.  
Selling price.
30. Objects cannot be taken away before the close of the Exhibition, without the special permission in writing of the Executive Council.  
Removal.
31. Exhibitors, or their attendants, may explain their exhibits to visitors, but they will in all cases be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods, the Exhibition being intended for the purposes of display only, and not for those of sale. Special regulations will, however, be framed with regard to perishable articles.  
Selling.
32. Motive power will be supplied free of cost under certain conditions; but Exhibitors will be required to pay for any gas or water that they may require. Exhibitors requiring motive power are requested to make special application to the Secretary.  
Motive power.
33. No explosive substances, nor any substances which in the judgment of the Executive Council are dangerous, will be admitted; they may be represented by models or dummies.  
Dangerous substances.
34. Spirits, oils, essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in substantial and suitable vessels of small size.  
Spirits, &c.
35. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling a catalogue of the exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified. Each nation will, however, have the right to produce at its own expense a catalogue of all the objects in its own section.  
Catalogue.



36. The Council reserve to themselves the right of causing any of the exhibits to be examined, tested or analysed for such objects as they may think fit.  
Testing and analysing.
37. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced, in any manner whatsoever, without the special sanction of the Exhibitor and of the Executive Council.  
Photographing, &c.
38. The Executive Council will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage occurring to any exhibit from any cause whatsoever; but while declining any responsibility, the Council intend to take such precautions as they deem necessary.  
Non-liability.
39. No goods can be sent in previous to the 1st March without special permission after the 15th April no goods will be received.  
Date of reception.
40. Passes to the Exhibition will be granted to Exhibitors and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes are used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.  
Passes.
41. The right to add to, alter, amend or expunge any of these Rules is reserved by the Executive Council.  
Right to alter rules.
42. Both Englishmen and Foreigners in becoming Exhibitors signify by so doing their compliance with the whole of these Regulations, together with such other Regulations as the Executive Council may issue from time to time.  
Rules binding.
43. The Executive Council reserve the right to remove the objects belonging to any exhibitor who may not conform to the Regulations.  
Right of removal.
44. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Executive Council of the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, then the Exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Council from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.  
Non-liability.

**SPECIAL RULES (IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE) AFFECTING FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITORS.**

45. The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners appointed by their Governments are invited to communicate with the Secretary. They will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to their respective countries; and the Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans that may be useful to them. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners will be required to guarantee that all exhibits in their respective sections are in accordance with the Classification and with the Regulations.  
Foreign Commissioners.
46. The applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner has been nominated must appoint Agents in England to act on their behalf.  
Foreign Countries.
47. Applications from Foreign Countries and Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.
48. Packages from Foreign Countries must have painted on them the letters I. I. E. They must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come, the name of the country, and the name and address of the Exhibitor.  
Foreign packages.

**CLASSIFICATION.**

(UNDER REVISION).

**NOTE.**

*The heads given below are not intended to be exhaustive, but are rather to be regarded as indicative of the proposed scope of each class.*

*Only under exceptional circumstances can applications be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, or the Exhibition of Health and Education, 1884, or for Agricultural Implements. The space allotted to those classes marked with an asterisk will therefore be very limited.*

**DIVISION I.—APPARATUS, APPLIANCES, PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS,  
INVENTED OR BROUGHT INTO USE SINCE 1862.**

**Group i.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.**

(For land drainage, reclamation, &c., see Group iii.; for agricultural engines, see Group iv.; for manure, see Group xiv.; for milling machinery, see Group xvii.)

- \* **Class 1.—Field Implements.**—Ploughs, drain-ploughs, cultivators, steam-diggers, harrows, drills, haymakers, horse-hoes, rakes, reapers, mowers, binders, anchors and rope porters, wagons, wagon-harness.
- \* **Class 2.—Barn and Farm-yard Implements.**—Trashing machines, screens, winnowers, corn-cleaning machines, hay and straw elevators, hay and straw and fresh fodder compressors, turnip-cutters, chaff-cutters, grist mills, horse-gear, crop dryers.
- \* **Class 3.—Dairy and Poultry Farm Appliances.**—Milking appliances, cream separators, churns, cheese-making apparatus, apparatus for manufacturing butterine, incubators.
- \* **Class 4.—Agricultural Construction.**—Models, plans and designs for farm buildings, coast houses, siloes, rickstands, &c.
- \* **Class 5.—Cattle Food.**—Materials, processes, apparatus; seed mills, cake crushers; boilers, steamers and cooking apparatus; feeding appliances.
- Class 6.—Horticultural Apparatus.**—Hot-houses, frames, greenhouses, orchard houses, graperies, boiler and heating apparatus, lawn-mowers, watering apparatus, tools and implements, pots and plant boxes, garden wire work, chairs, &c., plant labels.
- Class 7.—Arboriculture.**—Apparatus, &c., used in forestry; methods and materials for the preservation from decay of trees and timber.

**Group ii.—MINING AND METALLURGY.**

(For stone-working machinery and testing machines, see Group x.; metal-working machinery, see Group x.; for slate sawing and dressing machines, see also Group x.; for electrolytic methods of extracting, &c., metals, see Group xiii.; for furnaces in general, see Group xvi.; for manufacture of fuel, see also Group xvi.; for explosives, see also Group xv.; for mine surveying apparatus, see also Group xxviii.)

**Class 8.—Machinery and Appliances used in Mines and Quarries.**—Prospecting, searching, boring, shaft sinking, exploring, working, hauling, pumping, winding, hoisting; man engines, safety catches, safety hooks, hydraulic mining; tools, drills, cutters, getters, breakers, air compressors; blasting, substitutes for explosives. Ventilating, lighting. Aids to respiration in mines. Life-saving appliances. Washing and dressing coal and other minerals, crushers, pulverisers, disintegrators, stamps, screens, riddles, separators, classifiers, jiggers, buddles, precipitators, sawing-machines. Utilization of waste.

**Class 9.—Production and manufacture of Iron and Steel.**—Coke oven, blast and other furnaces; Bessemer plant, Siemen's plant, other processes for making iron and steel; blast engines; hotblast stoves; steam and other hammers; rolling machines, hydraulic and other forging machines, squeezers and other shingling apparatus; production and use of malleable cast iron; wire-making apparatus; manufacture of tin plate, utilization of gases and of slag; alloys and artificial compounds of iron with non-metallic elements.

**Class 10.—Forging and foundry work.**—Cupolas, air furnaces, pot furnaces; moulding machines, plate-moulding; forges, forging machines; blowers, bellows, fans.

**Class 11.—Metallurgy of metals other than Iron, with the exception of the precious metals.**

**Alloys.**—Furnaces and appliances used in the dry and wet methods of extracting and purifying copper; extraction of lead; metallurgy of zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, arsenic, mercury, aluminium; manufacture of sheet lead, pipe, Muniz's metal, sheet zinc, copper and brass tubes; bronzes, German silver and other nickel alloys; wires of copper and its alloys.

**Class 12.—Metallurgy of the precious metals, Gold, Silver and Platinum.**—Furnaces and appliances used in the dry and wet methods of extracting the precious metals; desilverization of lead; amalgamation in all its forms, refining gold and silver; purification, melting and working of platinum and its alloys.

**Group iii.—ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE.**

(For railway plant, *see* Group v.; for launching ship, *see* Group vii.; for surveying instruments, *see* Group xxvi.)

**Class 13.—Roads.**—Methods and materials for constructing and paving roads; cleansing roads and pavements; road-sweeping machines; rollers; apparatus for the removal of mud, snow, &c.; water-carts and other means of watering.

**Class 14.—Railways and Tramways.**—Constructions; excavators and appliances used for earth-work and tunnelling. Permanent-way; rails, chairs, sleepers.

**Class 15.—Bridges and Viaducts.**—Models, plans, and designs for arched, girder, suspension, trestle, and other bridges; apparatus used in construction.

**Class 16.—Docks and Harbours.**—Models, plans, and designs for docks, harbours, piers, breakwaters, &c.; submarine constructions; diving apparatus; dredging machines; pile-drivers screw piles; coffer-dams; graving docks, "patent" slips, caissons, pontoons, floating docks, hydraulic apparatus for working dockgates, &c., girders. Buoys.

**Class 17.—Lighthouses.**—Methods of construction; appliances used in lighthouses, and in lightships, fixed and flashing light apparatus, lamps, sound signalling apparatus.

**Class 18.—Rivers and Canals.**—Conservation and improvement of rivers; construction of canals; locks, lifts and inclines, weirs.

**Class 19.—Water-supply and Sewerage.**—Methods of collecting, pumping, storing, filtering, and distributing water; appliances for detecting and preventing waste of water, water-meters; water fittings, filters; sewage disposal and utilization.

**Class 20.—Reclamation, Irrigation and Drainage of Land.**—Drainage (natural and artificial) of low-lying districts; embanking and warping land; irrigation works.

**Class 21.—Testing apparatus.**—Apparatus and instruments used in testing iron, stone, brick, concrete, cement, &c.

**Class 22.—Military Engineering and Fortification.**—Military topography.

**Class 23.—Materials used in Building.**—Bricks and tiles, machines for making them; concrete, artificial stone, cement, materials and appliances used in their production; asphalt; roofing felt, and other roofing materials; columns, girders, and other applications of metal in building; applications of terra cotta to buildings; preservative and fire-resisting materials, paints, &c., for application to stone, wood, iron, &c., methods of applying the same.

**Class 24.—Building construction.**—Models and plans showing methods of construction; non-combustible constructions; labour saving and other machines and appliances used in building, scaffolds, elevators; fittings and appliances used in buildings, shutters, blinds, lifts, bells, speaking-tubes, &c.

**Class 25.—Heating Ventilation, House-drainage, &c.**—Sanitary appliances; ventilators; cowls for chimneys, chimney-sweeping apparatus; apparatus for heating by steam, water air, &c.; means of cooling air.

**Group iv.—PRIME-MOVERS AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER.**

(For distribution of power by water, *see also* Group xi; by electricity, *see* Group xiii.)

**Class 26.—Steam-engines and Boilers.**—Stationary, portable, marine, locomotive; fireless locomotives; methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation; methods and appliances for preventing explosions, and for testing boilers; firegrates, fire-feeders, smoke-consuming appliances; valves and valve gear, steam joints, governors, injectors, pumps; bearings, lubricators, anti-friction metals; indicators, gauges, manometers, tachometers, dynamometers.

**Class 27.—Gas and air engines, &c.**—Gas-engines, hot-air engines, petroleum-engines; air compressors, compressed air-engines, ammonia-engines, vapour-engines; accessories for the above.

**Class 28.—Means of Utilizing Natural Forces.**—Turbines, water-wheels, tide-mills; means of utilizing wave-power; hydraulic rams, water-pressure engines; windmills; solar engines.

**Class 29.—Means of Transmitting Power.**—Driving bands, shafts, pulleys gearing, clutches, distribution of power by water or by air.

**Group v.—RAILWAY PLANT.**

(For construction of railways and tramways, *see* Group iii; for locomotives, *see* Group iv; for common road locomotives, *see* Group vi.; for signals, *see also* Group xiii.)

**Class 30.—Rolling stock (excepting locomotives).**—Carriages trucks, wagons, vans; wheels, tyres, axles, springs, bearings, buffers, couplings.

**Class 31.—Fixed and other Appliances.**—Switches, signals, crossings, turn tables, switch-locks, communication with trains and in trains, water cranes, and other modes of tender supply.

**Class 32.—Brakes, Hand and Automatic.**—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam electrical.

*Class 33.—Tramways.*—Rolling and fixed plant.

*Class 34.—Atmospheric Railways, Portable Railways, &c.*—Rope railways, pneumatic deepatch.

**Group vi.—COMMON ROAD CARRIAGES, &c.**

(For farm wagons, &c., see Group i.)

*Class 35.—Carriages for common roads.*—Steam, &c., carriages; pleasure and travelling carriages; cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, carts, bath chairs, perambulators, ambulance carriages; machinery used in carriage, &c., construction; indicators, carriage lamps, carriage furniture and fittings; methods and means of propulsion.

*Class 36.—Bicycles and Tricycles.*—“Cycles” of every description, and fittings for the same.

*Class 37.—Saddlery and Harness.*—Horse clothing, whips, spurs; means and methods of breaking in horses; disengaging runaway horses.

*Class 38.—Farriery.*—Veterinary apparatus and material; medicines for horses, cattle, &c.; horse-shoes, machinery for making horse-shoes and horse-nails; methods of roughing horses; horse-clippers; grooming apparatus.

**Group vii.—NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.**

(For floating docks and dredging apparatus, see Group iii; for engines and marine engines, see Group iv; for nautical instruments, see Group xxvii.)

\* *Class 39.—Ship and Boat Building.*—Construction and materials; sheathing, armour plating, launching; cleaning ship's bottoms, preventing fouling; raising sunken vessels, leak-stoppers, life-boats, life-rafts and fittings, life-saving apparatus; light-ships; submarine boats, torpedo boats; loading and discharging cargo.

\* *Class 40.—Ship's Fittings.*—Masts, sails, rigging, &c.; materials for sails; wire-rigging; self-reefing sails; use of steam power for working sails; anchors, and chain cables; means for weighing anchor; steam winches, capstans; lowering ships, boats; pumping and ventilating arrangements.

*Class 41.—Marine propulsion (including Steering).*—Screw propellers, paddles, hydraulic propellers, river and canal propulsion, chain towing; hand, steam, and hydraulic steering gear.

**Group viii.—AERONAUTICS.**

(For observing instruments, see Group xxviii; for apparatus for balloon photography, see Group xxix.)

*Class 42.—Balloons.*—Materials for balloons; methods of constructing and inflating; manufacture and transport of gas for the purpose; fittings; military and captive balloons; balloon equipment for field and seige purposes; fire-balloons; parachutes.

*Class 43.—Aëronautic apparatus.*—Flying machines; propelling and steering apparatus for such machines.

**Group ix.—MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS.**

(For dyes, mordants, &c., see Group xiv.)

*Class 44.—Treating Raw Material.*—Cotton—picking, ginning, seed-cleaning, baling, pressing, opening. Flax, jute, recca, &c.—retting and its substitutes, breaking, scutching, heckling. Wool—clipping, sorting, washing, drying, heckling. Silk—rearing and feeding of silkworms, reeling, winding, loading, conditioning.

*Class 45.—Preparing for spinning.*—Combing and carding fibrous materials; manufacture of combs and cards.

*Class 46.—Spinning.*—Drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, twisting, doubling, throwing, spooling, reeling, balling, &c. Making, sewing and darning thread; reels, cops, and cop tubes.

*Class 47.—Preparing for Weaving.*—Sizing, warping, beaming, &c., yarns.

*Class 48.—Weaving.*—Weaving plain, figured, damask, and double fabrics, weaving carpets, velvets, and other pile and terry fabrics; weaving ribbons, tapes, &c.; hose for water sacks, sailcloth, hair; jacquards and apparatus for making jacquard cards, electrical and other substitutes, temples, pickers, including pneumatic and modes of “handing” shuttles, harness healds and reeds, weft and other stoppers.

*Class 49.—Rug and Mat-making.*—Cocoon and other fibre.

*Class 50.—Lace-making, &c.*—Manufacture of lace, knitted fabrics, hosiery, &c., net and meshed fabrics, nets, fringes, chenille, braid, and plaited fabrics, elastic fabrics.

*Class 51.—Dressing and Finishing.*—Drying, stretching, ageing, dressing, finishing, singeing, shearing, folding, fulling, calendering, measuring, packing, and otherwise preparing for market.

*Class 52.—Felt-making.*—Manufacture of felted fabrics.

**Class 53.—Bleaching and Tissue Printing.**—Machines and appliances used in bleaching, dyeing, and printing fibres, yarns and fabrics, mixtures used in bleaching and washing, dyeing patterns; resist and discharge printing rollers and blocks. Dyeing materials and colours; thickeners.

**Class 54.—Rope-making.**—Manufacture of twine, cord, rope, safety fuses; materials used in the manufacture.

**Class 55.—Utilisation of Second-hand Materials and waste Products.**—Mungo, sooddy, tow, oakum, waste silk, waste cotton.

**Group x.—MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINERY.**

(For steam-hammers and forging machinery used in iron and steel making, see Group ii.; for machines for making horse-shoes and horse-nails, see also Group vi.)

**Class 56.—Metal-working Machines.**—Lathes; planers; machines for punching, shearing, sawing, drilling, boring, slotting, shaping, milling, wheel-cutting, screw-cutting, rolling and bending, corrugating, stamping, coining, pressing, riveting, forging; emery wheels, grinding machines; rivet, nail, bolt, and screw-making machinery.

**Class 57.—Wood-working Machinery.**—Lathes (including lathes for ornamental turning); machines for sawing, planing, moulding, mortising, carving, veneering, cask-making, wheel-making, cork-cutting, &c.

**Class 58.—Stone-working Machinery.**—Machines for sawing, planing, turning, dressing; polishing, grinding, breaking and crushing stone and slate.

**Group xi.—HYDRAULIC MACHINES, PRESSES, MACHINES FOR RAISING HEAVY WEIGHTS, WEIGHING, &c.**

(For hay and straw elevators, see Group i.; for elevators used in building, see Group iii.; for hydraulic rams, see Group iv.; for grain elevators, see Group xvii.; for chemical, &c., balances, see Group xxviii.)

**Class 59.—Pumps, hand, steam, rotary, centrifugal.**—Ships' pumps, pumps for corrosive fluids; hydropulps; syphons; methods of raising water; methods of obtaining, distributing and equalising hydraulic power; accumulators.

**\*Class 60.—Fire-engines.**—Fire-extinguishing apparatus; automatic apparatus for indicating and extinguishing fires; fire-escapes, ladders, fire-hose, accessory fittings and appliances; hydrants.

**Class 61.—Cranes and other lifting apparatus.**—Hand, steam, and hydraulic cranes, travellers; elevators, jacks, capstans, windlasses, crabs, hoists, blocks, pulleys, derricks.

**Class 62.—Hydraulic and other Presses.**

**Class 63.—Weighing Machines (for commercial purposes).**—Steel-yards; platform weighing machines; commercial balances, scales, weights, &c.; registering weighing machines; spring balances.

**Group xii.—ELEMENTS OF MACHINES.**

**Class 64.—Mechanical movements.**

**Class 65.—Separate parts of machines.**

**Group xiii.—ELECTRICITY.**

(For railway signals, see Group v.; for photometers, see Groups xv. and xxviii.; for scientific apparatus used in electrical research, see Group xxviii.)

**Class 66.—Generators.**—Dynamoes, primary and secondary batteries, thermo-electric batteries.

**Class 67.—Conductors.**—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; aerial wires, and underground cables; insulators and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections; underground conduits; pipes, tubes, troughs, &c., electric light leads.

**Class 68.—Testing and Measuring Apparatus.**—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, volt-meters, current-meters, methods of testing.

**Class 69.—Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus.**—Needle instruments, A. B. C. instruments, Morse instruments, type-printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones, microphones, lightning protectors.

**Class 70.—Electric Lightning Apparatus.**—Lamps, resistance coils, cut-outs, safety, catches, switches. Fittings for glow and other lamps.

**Class 71.—Electro-Metallurgy and Electro-Chemistry.**—Methods of depositing and coating various metals. Electrotyping, galvano-plasty. Vats, cleaning and polishing apparatus, materials, tools, and appliances.

*Class 72.—Distribution and Utilization of power.*—Electric railways, electric motors, electrically driven boats, tricycles, and other conveyances; systems of distribution.

*Class 73.—Electric signalling.*—Fire and burglar alarms, railway, ship, and time signals, water-level and wind indicators, tell-tales, electric clocks, chronoscopes, &c.

*Class 74.—Lightning Conductors.*

*Class 75.—Electro-Medical Apparatus.*

*Class 76.—Electrolytic methods for extracting and purifying metals.*—Copper, zinc, lead, iron, refining the precious metals.

*Class 77.—Electro-Thermic Apparatus.*—Electrical apparatus for war, mining, blasting, and other purposes.

**Group xiv.—APPARATUS, PROCESSES, AND APPLIANCES CONNECTED WITH APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.**

(For chemical apparatus used in scientific research, see Group xviii.)

*Class 78.—Inorganic products, and means used in obtaining them.*—Sulphuric and other acids, ammonia and other alkalies, bleaching agents, dyes and dye-stuffs, salts, whitelead, paints and pigments, phosphorous, lucifer matches, disinfectants.

*Class 79.—Organic and Synthetical Products, and means used in obtaining them.*—Coal, tar products, oils, soaps, and detergents, lubricating agents, candles, perfumery, paraffin, varnishes, manures.

*Class 80.—Apparatus and Appliances for compressing and liquefying gases, and applications thereof.*

**Group xv.—GAS AND OTHER ILLUMINANTS.**

(For electric lighting, see Group xiii.; for gas-stoves, see Group xvi.; for photometrical apparatus see also Group xviii.)

*Class 81.—Coal Gas.*—Manufacture, purification, storage and distribution of gas; treatment of residues.

*Class 82.—Water gas, Oil gas, Carburetted air, &c.*

*Class 83.—Tests and Photometrical Apparatus.*—Chemical tests; standards of light; measurement of light.

*Class 84.—Burners, and means of utilizing and applying gas.*—Gas fittings; burners for illuminating gas; devices for imparting luminosity to flame; gas meters; methods of lighting gas; methods of increasing illuminating power of gas.

*Class 85.—Mineral and other oils.*—Methods of obtaining; distilling and refining, testing.

*Class 86.—Candles, &c.*—Candles of wax, tallow, sperm, paraffin, &c.; night-lights; appliances used in the manufacture.

*Class 87.—Lamps for Oil and Spirits, Holders for Candles, &c.*

**Group xvi.—FUEL, FURNACES, &c.**

(For coke ovens and metallurgical furnaces, see Group ii.; for glass, &c., furnaces, see Group xxiii.)

*Class 88.—Manufacture of Fuel.*—Materials and processes for the manufacture of artificial fuel; preparation and use of liquid fuel; preparation of peat; charcoal burning.

*Class 89.—Furnaces for Manufacturing purposes.*—Furnaces for burning solid, pulverized, liquid and gaseous fuel.

*\*Class 90.—Stoves for Coal, for Gas, for Oil, &c.*—Cooking stoves and kitchen ranges, domestic fireplaces; gas cookers; gas burners for heating and cooking petroleum and other stoves for heating and cooking.

**Group xvii.—FOOD, COOKERY AND STIMULANTS.**

(For the cooking of the cattle food, see Group i.)

*Class 91.—Machinery for treating grain and flour.*—Machines for preparing and grinding corn and dressing flour, and other mill machinery; mill-stone dressers, roll turners, and similar machines; machines for milling and polishing rice; grain elevators; apparatus for drying grain; granary fittings.

*\*Class 92.—Manufacturing Articles of Food.*—Apparatus for manufacturing and refining sugar; confectioners' machinery; machines and appliances for preparing mustard, spice, pepper, &c.; manufacture of salt.

*\*Class 93.—Preserving Food.*—Methods, materials and processes for preserving animal and vegetable food; machines for producing cold.



\* *Class 94.—Bread and Biscuit-making.*—Kneading machines, biscuit and bread-making machines, ovens; processes for making bread.

\* *Class 95.—Cooking Apparatus.*—Culinary utensils, chopping and mincing machines; apparatus for paring and slicing fruit and vegetables, cleaning fruit, washing and cleaning vegetables.

\* *Class 96.—Brewing, Distilling, and Wine-making.*—Machines and appliances connected with the manufacture and use of alcoholic drinks.

\* *Class 97.—Manufacture of Aerated Waters.*—Machinery, materials, &c., used for the purpose; stoopers and other appliances.

\* *Class 98.—Infusions.*—Apparatus, &c., used in the preparation and use of tea, coffee, chocolate, &c.

\* *Class 99.—Tobacco.*—Machinery, appliances, and processes for treating and using tobacco.

#### Group xviii.—CLOTHING.

(For textile machinery, see Group ix; for jewellery, &c., see Group xix; for water-proof clothing, see Group xxi.)

\* *Class 100.—Fabrics.*—Specimens of new materials, or materials recently applied to the manufacture of clothing.

\* *Class 101.—Articles of Clothing.*—Specimens of clothing of novel construction.

\* *Class 102.—Machinery and Apparatus.*—Machinery, &c., used in the production of articles of dress, sewing machines, knitting machines; machinery for the manufacture of boots, hats, gloves, &c.; needles, and machinery employed in making them.

\* *Class 103.—Cleaning Clothing.*—Washing and wringing machines, mangling, &c., machines; boot-cleaning machines and processes for cleaning other articles of clothing.

\* *Class 104.—Dress Fastenings, &c.*—Buttons, pins, hooks and eyes, machinery employed in their manufacture.

#### Group xix.—JEWELLERY.

\* *Class 105.—Jewellery and Personal Ornaments.*—Materials, apparatus for manufacture, &c.

#### Group xx.—LEATHER, &c.

(For saddlery, see Group vi; for boats and shoes, see Group xviii.)

*Class 106.—Manufacture of Leather.*—Materials, processes and appliances for cleaning, curing, preserving, unhairing, drying, tanning, dyeing, splitting, dressing, and otherwise preparing skins and hides; specimens of leather prepared by new processes; manufacture of parchment.

*Class 107.—Treatment and Application of Leather (exclusive of saddlery and of boots and shoes).*—Methods of ornamenting, painting, polishing, staining, water proofing, &c., leather.

*Class 108.—Artificial Leather, &c.*—Imitation leather, waterproof canvas, and tarpaulin.

#### Group xxi.—INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, &c.

(For use of gutta-percha, &c., in electrical insulation, see Group xiii; for artificial leather, see Group xx; for kamptulicon, see Group xxi.)

*Class 109.—Machinery for treating India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha.*—Washing machines, rasps, masticators, mixing machines, vulcanizers, spreading machines, thread-making machines, wire-covering machines; machines for manufacturing rubber goods, pressers, moulds, &c., appliances for stereotyping in rubber.

*Class 110.—Application of India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha.*—Waterproof goods, elastic webbing; articles of unvulcanized and vulcanized rubber and gutta-percha, and fabrics prepared therewith; ebonite, vulcanite, and articles made therefrom; complex or insertion goods; kamptulicon, &c.; cements; grinding wheels; bottle-stoppers; printing rollers.

*Class III.—Substitutes for India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, materials used in their treatment, &c.*—Natural substances available as substitutes; artificial substitutes; combinations of rubber or gutta-percha with other materials; rubber, &c., from new sources of supply; pigments, solvents, &c., used in the manufacture; celluloid and other preparations of nitrated cellulose.

**Group xxii.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES—FANCY GOODS.**

(For bronzes and alloys, see Group ii; for household fixtures, see also Group iii; for manufacture of carpets, see Group ix; for rug and mat-making, see also Group ix; for glass and china, see Group xxiii; for paper hangings, see Group xxvi).

\* *Class 112.—Furniture and Upholstery.*—Articles of furniture; machinery and processes used in their production; frames for pictures and mirrors; safes.

\* *Class 113.—Floor coverings and Wall-coverings (other than Paper-hangings).*—Oil-cloth; linoleum, kamptulicon; mats and matting; material, appliances and processes used in their manufacture.

*Class 114.—Artistic and Ornamental Metal-work.*—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' work electroplate; ornamental bronzes; appliances used in the manufacture.

*Class 115.—Trunks, Portmanteaux, &c.*—Dressings bags and cases; ivory, horn and bone goods; travelling equipments.

*Class 116.—Basket-work.*—Appliances for use in the manufactures.

*Class 117.—Brushes.*—Materials, machines and appliances used in the manufacture; methods of brush-making.

*Class 118.—Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Sticks.*—Machinery, &c., used in their manufacture.

**Group xxiii.—POTTERY AND GLASS.**

(For optical glass, see Group xviii; for glass apparatus, see Group xviii).

*Class 119.—Kilns and Furnaces.*

*Class 120.—Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, &c.*—Terracotta; architectural pottery; fire-clay goods; crucibles; drain-pipes, chemical and similar stoneware; materials, machinery, and apparatus.

*Class 121.—Porcelain, Majolica, and Artistic Pottery.*—Biscuit ware, faience; Parian; materials, machinery, and apparatus.

*Class 122.—Crown, Sheet, and Plate Glass.*—Window glass, mirrors, stained glass; glass mosaic; materials, machinery, and apparatus.

*Class 123.—Bottles, Table Glass, Toughened Glass, &c.*—Materials, machinery, and apparatus.

**Group xxiv.—CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY, &c.**

(For nail and screw-making machinery, see Section I.)

*Class 124.—Cutlery and Tools.*—Engineer's, carpenter's, joiner's, &c., tools.

*Class 125.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.*

*Class 126.—Files and Rasps.*—File-cutting machines.

*Class 127.—Hardware.*—Hollowware; ornamental casting; locks and bolts.

*Class 128.—Screws, Nails, &c.*—Pikes, hinges; furniture fittings.

**Group xxv.—FIRE-ARMS, MILITARY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT; EXPLOSIVES.**

(For fortification, see Group iii; for torpedo boats, see Group vii; for special articles mentioned under "military equipments," see also respective classes.)

*Class 129.—Ordnance.*—Heavy guns and means of working them; carriages and accessories; naval, siege, field, and mountain guns; machine guns; mitrailleuses; shells, and apparatus for their manufacture; apparatus used in testing, in measuring velocity, pressures, recoil, &c.

*Class 130.—Fuses, Detonators.*—Appliances for firing guns, and for exploding shells, signal lights, war and signal rockets, life-saving rockets.

*Class 131.—Guns, Rifles, Pistols.*—Military and sporting guns and rifles; revolvers; magazine guns; harpoon guns; air guns; machinery used in the manufacture of small arms; proving apparatus; targets.

*Class 132.—Swords, Bayonets, Sappers' Tools, &c.*—Entrenching tools; shields; lances; dirks.

*Class 133.—Gunpowder and Ammunition.*—Explosives generally, and apparatus used in their manufacture and testing; cartridges; cartridge cases.

*Class 134.—Torpedoes.*—Submarine and subterranean, torpedoes and mines, methods of laying, firing, and removing the same; naval torpedoes, means of carrying, projecting and firing the same.

*Class 135.—Telemeters.*—Range finders for artillery and submarine mine service.

*\*Class 136.—Military Equipment.*—Photographic, telegraphic, pontoon, mining, signalling, hospital equipment; transport service.

\*Explosive substances will under no circumstances be admitted. They must be represented by dummies or models.

**Group xxvi.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, STATIONERY, &c.**

(For applications of photography to printing, see also Group xxix).

*Class 137.—Machines and Processes for the Manufacture of Paper, Paste Board and Papier-Mâché.*—Materials; manufacture of "half stuff"; washing, beating, and bleaching engines; agitators, strainers, moulds; methods, &c., of glazing and planishing; methods of treating waste papers; appliances, &c., for treating and moulding papier-mâché; manufacture of artificial parchment; recovery of waste products, and preventing the pollution of streams.

*Class 138.—Machines, &c., for cutting, folding, and Ornamenting Paper.*—Stamping, embossing; envelope and bag-making; manufacture of playing cards; chromo-lithography paper box machines; marbling; perforating; ruling; waterproofing; enamelling.

*Class 139.—Paper hangings.*—Printing machines; apparatus for engraving, printing rollers materials; tests for injurious materials.

*Class 140.—Letter Press and other Printing.*—Printing machines and presses; glazing and hot-pressing apparatus; apparatus, &c., for type-founding; lithographic machinery, materials, &c., stereotyping apparatus, &c., methods of anastatic printing; process blocks from autographic drawings; wood blocks; engraving machines; machines for cutting wood letter; type-setting machines, numbering machines, printers' furniture and locking-up appliances; production of printing surfaces; methods of printing cheques, bank-notes, &c.

*Class 141.—Book-binding, Manufacture of Portfolios, &c., Applications of Papier-Mâché.*—Materials; book-binding machines, wire-stitching machines, cutting presses, rounding machines, backing machines, arming presses, account books, desks, cases, &c., for stationery, &c.; purses.

*Class 142.—Artists' Implements and Materials.*—Pencils, brushes, colours and varnishes easels, crayons, palettes, palette knives, drawing boards, drawing instruments, pencil sharpeners.

*Class 143.—Writing Materials and Appliances.*—Type-writers; manifold writers; copying presses and processes; processes for multiplying copies of M.S.; pens; ink; penholders; inkstands; sealing-wax; stationery.

**Group xxvii.—CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS.**

(For electrical clocks, see also Group xiii.)

*Class 144.—Clocks.*—Timepieces and other domestic clocks; regulators and astronomical clocks; watchman's, calendar, turret, electrical and pneumatic clocks; hour-glasses, sundials, water-clocks.

*Class 145.—Time Signals, &c.*—Methods of controlling and synchronising clocks; apparatus for the distribution and signalling of time; also for the determination of time by astronomical observations.

*Class 146.—Watches and chronometers.*—Examples illustrative of stages of manufacture and of the different types of watches and of chronometers; keyless, chronograph, repeating, calendar, and other forms of watches.

*Class 147.—Tools, &c.*—Lathes and mandrills; wheel-cutting engines; machine tools for producing the several parts of watches on the "interchangeable" system; various hand-tools used in the manufacture and repair of clocks and watches; gauges and templates; appliances used in case-making.

**Group xxviii.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.**

(For testing machinery, see Group iii; for commercial weighing apparatus, see Group xi; for practical applications of electrical apparatus, see Group xiii; for industrial applications of chemistry, see Group xiv.)

*Class 148.—Optical.*—Lenses, prisms, telescopes, microscopes and accessories, spectrocopes, polariscopes, polarimeters, stereoscopes, photographic lenses, spectacles, eye-glasses, optical glass.

*Class 149.—Astronomical.*—Telescopes (astronomical) transit instruments, equatorials, mural circles, driving clocks, siderostats, heliostats, altazimuths, methods of fitting observatories and mounting instruments.

*Class 150.—Physical.*—Acoustic apparatus, tuning forks, sirens, phonautographs, phonographs; apparatus connected with molecular physics, air-pumps, manometers, rediometers; apparatus for measuring, &c., heat, thermometers, pyrometers, calorimeters; photometers; kinematic, static and dynamical apparatus, mechanics.

*Class 151.—Electrical.*—Friction and induction machines, batteries and other sources of electricity, Leyden jars, condensers, electroscopes, electrometers, galvanometers, voltmeters, dynamometers, magnetometers, rheostats, resistances, electrical units, induction coils, thermopiles, vacuum tubes.

*Class 152.—Chemical.*—Thermometers, hydrometers, pyrometers, furnaces, blowpipe apparatus, assaying apparatus, apparatus for organic analysis, for gas and inorganic analysis, and for volumetric analysis, laboratory fittings and apparatus generally, balances, reagents.

*Class 153.—Mathematical.*—Calculating machines, indicating and registering apparatus, pedometers, counting machines, slide rules, planimeters, drawing instruments, ellipsographs, straight-edges, gauges, surface planes, dividing engines, pantographs, eidographs.

*\*Class 154.—Meteorological.*—Barometers, thermometers, rain-gauges, monometers, hygrometers, aneroids, anemometers, ozonometers, storm signalling apparatus.

*Class 155.—Geographical.*—Surveying apparatus, theodolites, chains, levels; underground surveying apparatus; apparatus for hydrographic surveying, and for marine investigations and observations; hypsometrical instruments, tide gauges; seismographical apparatus; projections, maps, charts, models, and globes.

*\*Class 156.—Nautical.*—Sextants, quadrants, sounding apparatus, logs, compasses.

*Class 157.—Weighing and Measuring.*—Weights, scales, balances; measures of length, graduated scales, verniers, steel tapes; measures of capacity; instruments for angular measurement, clinometers, goniometers.

*Class 158.—Biological.*—Apparatus for anatomical research; physiological apparatus; apparatus for collecting and preserving natural history specimens.

#### Group xxix.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

(For applications of photography to printing, see also Group xxvi.; for photographic lenses, see Group xxviii.)

*Class 159.—Processes and their results.*—Methods of gelatino-bromide plate-making, apparatus for making emulsion, apparatus for separating the sensitive constituent, coating, drying and packing machines; emulsion and other processes; printing processes, silver, carbon, Woodbury-type, platinotype, gelatino-bromide, collodio-chloride of silver, &c.; apparatus for washing, &c.; prints and negatives; methods for making photographic lantern slides.

*Class 160.—Apparatus (excluding lenses).*—Cameras, shutters, changing-boxes, slides, tents, lamps; apparatus for making enlargements and for micro-photography.

*Class 161.—Application of Photography to various purposes, Typography, Ceramics, Relief-moulds, &c.*—Method of producing printing surfaces; photographic enamels, photographic printing on pottery; photographic reliefs. Use of photography in self-recording apparatus, in scientific observations, &c.

#### Group xxx.—EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS.

*Class 162.—Models and Apparatus.*—Appliances used in primary, scientific, technical, and artistic instruction.

#### Group xxxi.—TOYS, SPORTS, &c.

(For sporting guns, see Group xxv.)

*Class 163.—Toys, Games, and Exercises.*—Out-door games; gymnastic apparatus; skates, artificial skating surfaces; in-door games; billiard tables.

*\*Class 164.—Field Sports.*—Apparatus used in hunting, fishing, shooting, &c.; traps for animals, birds, vermin, &c.

*Class 165.—Scenic and Dramatic Effects.*—Theatrical fittings and apparatus; optical (magic) lanterns and apparatus for illuminating them.

#### DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

#### Group xxxii.—INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IN USE SINCE 1800.

*Class 166.—Organs.*—Details of construction; machines for blowing, hydraulic or otherwise; details of mechanism and the construction of pipes; pneumatic apparatus for keyboards and couplers, electric appliances, designs for organs, designs for organ-cases.

Class 167.—*Harmoniums*.—American organs, vocalions, concertinas, accordions, varieties of reeds and air-channels, details of construction.

Class 168.—*Wind Orchestral Instruments*.—(a) Wood: (b) Brass.

Class 169.—*Pianofortes*.—(Grand, square, and upright.)—Models of framings, castings, models of action, pedal appliances, mechanical devices for tuning and transposing, wire and other material used in construction designs for cases.

Class 170.—*Violins, and instruments of the Violin family*.—Bows, strings, and inventions connected with these instruments.

Class 171.—*Harpa*.

Class 172.—*Automatic and Barrel Instruments*.

Class 173.—*Drums, Cymbals, and other instruments of percussion*.

Class 174.—*Bells and Carillons*.

Class 175.—*National Instruments of all countries not ordinarily used in orchestras*.

Class 176.—*Sirens, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Tonometers, and appliances for the determination of pitch*.

Class 177.—*Miscellaneous Musical Appliances*.—Metronomes, desks, seats, appliances for forming the hand; instruments for recording improvisation.

Group xxxiii.—MUSIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Class 178.—*Printed and Engraved Music, and Machines and appliances for its Production*.

Group xxxiv.—HISTORIC COLLECTIONS.

Class 179.—*Musical Instruments and Appliances*.

Class 180.—*Pictures, Engravings, and Drawings of Musical Subjects*.

A separate Form to  
be used for Division  
2 (Music).

# INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

## APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT IN DIVISION I.—INVENTIONS.

To the Secretary of the International Inventions Exhibition,  
South Kensington, London, S.W.

Please allot me the following amount of space for the exhibition of articles illustrating  
my invention described on the next page.

Floor space \_\_\_\_\_ square feet.

Counter \_\_\_\_\_ feet run.

Wall space \_\_\_\_\_ square feet.

In case of my application being granted (in whole or in part) I declare that I will adhere  
to the published Regulations of the Exhibition.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## INSTRUCTIONS.

A.—Applications for space for articles belonging to different groups must be made upon  
separate forms. Additional copies of the form can be obtained of the Secretary.

B.—This form should be sent in to the Secretary not later than the 15th September  
1884.

C.—If the application be approved by the Executive Council, the applicant will be in-  
formed at the earliest possible date. The final allotment of space will be made about the 1st  
December 1884.

D.—Space will be allotted to approved applications according to merit of invention.

E.—It is particularly requested that the description be made as complete as possible, as  
it will form the basis of the catalogue entry.

F.—Attention is directed to the extract from the Regulations on the fourth page.

# **DIVISION I.** **APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

GROUP \_\_\_\_\_

Title of invention.		
Group in which it is desired to exhibit	If the applicant desires that a reference to the exhibit should appear in the Catalogue under other groups besides the class in which the exhibit is shown, such groups should be given here.	
Special features of novelty; reasons for applying to exhibit; explanations and general remarks.		
If patented, give date and official number of Specification of Patent.	If not patented, give date of invention, and reference to any published description.	
State whether it is proposed to show machines, models, parts of machines, specimens, examples, products, &c.		
If it is desired to illustrate a manufacturing process, state its nature.		
State whether it is desired to show a machine, &c., at work, and give particulars.		



Form No. 4.

GROUP \_\_\_\_\_

A separate Form to be  
used for Division I  
(Inventions).

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT IN DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

To the Secretary of the International Inventions Exhibition,  
South Kensington, London, S. W.

Please allot me in Group \_\_\_\_\_ (see foot-note A.) for the exhibition of Articles  
as under, in accordance with the Regulations which I have perused.

Floor space \_\_\_\_\_ feet x \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Counter Space \_\_\_\_\_ feet run.

Wall space \_\_\_\_\_ feet x \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Number and Description of Articles (see foot-note B.)

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In case of my application being granted (in whole or in part) I declare that I will adhere  
to the published Regulations of the Exhibition.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS.

A.—Applications for Space for Articles belonging to different groups must be made upon  
separate forms. Additional copies of the form can be obtained of the Secretary.

B.—This form should be sent into the Secretary not later than the 15th September 1884.

C.—If the application be approved by the Executive Council, the applicant will be in-  
formed at the earliest possible date. The final allotment of space will be made about the 1st  
December 1884.

D.—Space will be allotted to approved applications according to merit of invention.

E.—It is particularly requested that the description be made as complete as possible,  
as it will form the basis of the Catalogue entry.

## CLASSIFICATION.

## DIVISION II.—MUSIC.

*Group xxxii.—INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES CONSTRUCTED OR IN USE SINCE 1800.*

*Class 166.—Organs.*—Details of construction; machines for blowing, hydraulic or otherwise; details of mechanism and the construction of pipes; pneumatic apparatus for keyboards and couplers, electric appliances, designs for organs, designs for organ-cases.

*Class 167.—Harmoniums.*—American organs, vocalions, concertinas, accordions, varieties of reeds and air-channels, details of construction.

*Class 168.—Wind Orchestral Instruments.*—(a) Wood; (b) Brass.

*Class 169.—Pianofortes* (grand, square and upright).—Models of framings, castings, models of actions, pedal appliances, mechanical devices for tuning and transposing, wire and other material used in construction, designs for cases.

*Class 170.—Violins, and instruments of the Violin Family.*—Bows, Strings, and Inventions connected with these instruments.

*Class 171.—Harps.*

*Class 172.—Automatic and Barrel Instruments.*

*Class 173.—Drums, Cymbals, and other instruments of percussion.*

*Class 174.—Bells and Carillons.*

*Class 175.—National Instruments of all countries not ordinarily used in orchestras.*

*Class 176.—Sirens, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Tonometers, and appliances for the determination of pitch.*

*Class 177.—Miscellaneous Musical Appliances.*—Metronomes, desks, seats, appliances for forming the hand; instruments for recording improvisation.

*Group xxxiii.—MUSIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.*

*Class 178.—Printed and Engraved Music, and Machines and Appliances for its Production.*

*Group xxxiv.—HISTORIC COLLECTIONS.*

*Class 179.—Musical Instruments and Appliances.*

*Class 180.—Pictures, Engravings, and Drawings of Musical subjects.*

## NOTES.

[Extracted from the Regulations, which see for fuller instructions.]

*Division I* of the Exhibition will be devoted to apparatus, appliances, processes, and products invented, or brought into use since 1862.

*Division II* will consist of examples of musical instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century; and of Historic collections of musical instruments and appliances, and paintings, engravings and drawings representing musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

A separate form of application will be supplied for *Division II* (Music).

Manufactured articles or products will only be admitted in so far as they may be necessary to illustrate an improved method of manufacture, or an improvement in the machine or process by which they are produced.

Exhibitors should state fully in their application form the features of novelty in respect of which they offer any article for exhibition.

Untried and unpatented inventions will not be accepted unless recommended by a competent authority.

When the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted, unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless in the opinion of the Executive Council the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.

Inasmuch as the scope of this Exhibition is very extensive, while the total area available is limited, it will be necessary to restrict as much as possible the space available for each exhibitor. It will, therefore, be preferable that inventions should (as far as practicable) be generally illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.

The classification is not to be considered as exhaustive. Where there appears to be no head under which an invention may come, the exhibitor should apply for space in the group most nearly cognate.

In cases where an invention may come within the scope of several distinct groups, the Exhibitor is at liberty to enumerate the groups into which he considers it should come, in order that reference may be made to it in the different sections of the Catalogue; but duplicate exhibits will not be admitted.

Except under exceptional circumstances, no applications will be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; or the Exhibition of Health and Education, 1884. The space allotted to Agricultural Exhibits will be strictly limited.

There will be no charge for space.

#### RESOLUTION.

The co-operation of the Government of India having been invited by the authorities of the International Inventions Exhibition to be opened at London in May 1885, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, intimation is hereby given that any inquiries which intending exhibitors may wish to make should be addressed to Baboo Troylakhya Nath Mukharji, the Officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of this Department, Calcutta.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes, and that a copy be published for general information in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Madras.  
Bombay.  
Bengal.  
North-Western Pro-  
vinces and Oudh.

Punjab.  
Central Provinces.  
British Burmah.  
Assam.  
Bihar.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and to the Press Commissioner for communication to newspapers.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication, if thought desirable, to Native Chiefs.

J. HOLDBERNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

A. P. MACDONNELL,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE INTO TWO DISTRICTS.

*The 15th November 1884.*—The following is published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

No. 155, dated Chinsurah, the 18th April 1884.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,  
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

In reply to your No. 304A., dated 25th May 1883, paragraph 6, I have the honour to submit my proposals for dividing the district of Midnapore into two. The proposal might more correctly be described as one for the revival of the old zillah of Hijlee, which down to the year 1836 constituted a separate district. It is this which, with some trifling modifications, it is now proposed to restore.

2. It is admitted both by Government and the Board that the district of Midnapore, as at present constituted, is too large to be efficiently managed by one district officer aided by the usual staff. This opinion is based not only upon the statistics of area and population, but upon the figures which show the amount of work arising yearly, and upon the still more important consideration of the physical impossibility of one Collector's adequately supervising the multifarious concerns of so extensive a charge. It will be advisable here to discuss each of these three points in detail, as the Board, to whom this report is submitted, has no official cognizance of matters not directly connected with the revenue administration of the district.

3. First, as to area and population. The area of Midnapore is 5,082 square miles. Excluding the thinly-peopled non-regulation districts, a great part of which consists of wild hill and jungle, and confining the comparison to the settled and populous regulation districts, it appears that Midnapore is now the second in size in Bengal, being exceeded only by Mymensingh. The population is 2,517,802, and in this respect Midnapore stands fourth, being surpassed by Mymensingh, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore only. I take these figures from volume I, page 37, of the census report of 1881.

4. These figures speak for themselves. To any one who is acquainted with the nature and amount of the work which has to be done by a Collector and his staff in these provinces in the present day it is unnecessary to point out how well nigh impossible it must be for even the most vigorous and able officer satisfactorily to administer a district of more than five thousand square miles in extent with close upon 2½ millions of inhabitants. The task is rendered still more difficult by the fact that the people of Midnapore are by no means easy to deal with, being addicted to organized opposition and passive resistance to the officers of Government to a degree which fortunately is rarely found in other parts of Bengal.

5. Secondly, as to the amount of an ordinary every-day work. The statements appended to this report give the actual figures for the last three years in respect of both criminal and revenue work.

6. Statements I.A. and I.B. show the number of cognizable and non-cognizable criminal cases respectively. As the Board are doubtless aware, cognizable cases are those which are investigated by the police on the complaint of the person injured. Non-cognizable are those in which the complainant addresses himself at once to the Magistrate, and in which, save under exceptional circumstances, the police take no action. The statements show the cases of both kinds in Midnapore and the other districts of this division. For purposes of comparison, I have also given the figures for three of the heaviest districts in other parts of Bengal, viz., 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

7. I have no desire to draw a highly-coloured picture, nor is it in the slightest degree necessary for me to endeavour to make the work appear heavier than it is. I have therefore no hesitation in admitting that the criminal cases in Midnapore are not of an exceptionally intricate or difficult nature, but the mere number of them is sufficient to occupy a very large portion of the time of the magisterial officers, and proportionately reduces the time they can spare for revenue and general work.

8. There are 25 police thanas in Midnapore, and I believe some 40 or more outposts. The District Superintendent has to visit all these several times a year, and it is beyond the power of one man to do all this work and still to keep proper control over the general police work of the district. As a consequence of the inability of the District Superintendent to watch the work of so many thanas, the Magistrate also, who depends on the District Superintendent for his information in police matters, is prevented from keeping the necessary check on police work, and in many parts of Midnapore, especially in those which are far away from head-quarters, police work has become very lax and unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General of Police is fully aware of this, and strongly supports my views as to the necessity of dividing the district into two.

9. Statement II shows the revenue business of Midnapore as compared with the same districts as are shown in the criminal statements, and covers the last three years. The very

large excess of cases as compared with other districts is, it will be seen, partly due to certificate cases; though even excluding these there is a very heavy file of ordinary cases.

10. Of course much of the certificate work is due to the agitation for reduction of rents that has for some time been going on in the extensive estates of Jellamoottha and Majnamoottha, and it might be argued that with the disappearance of this agitation the work would become lighter. This is undoubtedly true; only we cannot tell when the resistance to Government demands will cease; and even if it should become less pronounced after a time, there will always be a very large quantity of certificate work. It is a singular comment on the way in which our legislation affects the people that the certificate procedure, which was introduced for the purpose of coercing recalcitrant defaulters into paying their dues to Government, has in many districts (and notably in Midnapore) been accepted by the people as an additional means of resistance. People who would have paid up without coercive measures in former times now almost insist on those coercive measures being taken against them, and will not pay till all the formalities of the law have been complied with. I therefore consider it very improbable that there will be any marked diminution of certificate work in Midnapore for a long time to come.

11. It will be seen that the columns showing work under the rent laws are now blank; but this state of things will be much altered should the new Tenancy Bill become law, and especially if a cadastral survey and record-of-rights should be undertaken. The immense increase of work which would result from these measures must be borne in mind as likely to affect the problem of the administration of Midnapore in the immediate future.

12. I would also call attention to the immense amount of work shown under the head of "Miscellaneous business disposed of," which for all the three years embraced by the statement largely exceeds that of all the other districts with which the comparison has been made.

13. This is most laborious and important part of the Collector's work. Under this head are shown all the long consultations involving much careful thought and enquiry imposed upon the Collector by his general administrative duties. These are the management of 18 wards' estates, some of them of considerable extent; that of the very numerous khas mehals; the revenue survey now going on; the Salt Department; irrigation and collection of water-rates; the pleadings in Government suits; the road cess; education; municipalities; the difficult and complicated work connected with embankments and drainage questions; and other matters of minor importance.

14. It is impossible to give by figures an idea of the amount of work that all these things involve, but Government and the Board are too well aware of the ever-increasing burden of reports, appeals, enquiries, and the rest, for it to be necessary for me to dilate further on this point.

15. I wish, however, to call attention to the fact that Midnapore, while it is almost the largest district in Bengal, is also one where miscellaneous, political, and administrative work is the heaviest, and it is one in which, in addition to the ordinary calls upon a Collector's time and attention, there are also very heavy special departments which do not exist at all, or to a very much less extent, in other districts; such are salt, canals, embankments, and khas mehals.

16. I trust I have now said enough to prove that the Midnapore district is too large and the work too heavy to be managed by one district officer and staff. I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the division into two districts which I am proposing.

17. There are only two possible methods of division as far as I can see—that proposed by me, and another which has been mentioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and which, coming from so high a source, demands respectful consideration.

18. This latter proposal has not been precisely defined, but its general scope is to take a portion or the whole of the Tumlook subdivision of Midnapore and add it to Howrah, and then to erect Howrah into a full Collectorate, instead of as it is at present a revenue subdivision under the Collector of Hooghly.

19. There are, however, I beg respectfully to submit, many grave objections to this measure. In the first place Tumlook is separated from Howrah by the Koopuarain river. This is a broad tidal estuary, in most places nearly two miles wide, and at most times of the year dangerous to cross owing to the force of the tide and the numerous and shifting sandbanks. The new district would be cut in two by this large river, and regular communications between the two halves would be always difficult and often impossible.

20. Secondly, the people of Tumlook would have just cause for complaint if severed from the rest of the tract to which their district geographically belongs. It matters little whether we put them under Midnapore or under Contai, but to put them under the distinct and alien jurisdiction of Howrah would be hard upon them in a variety of ways.

21. Thirdly, the district so constituted would be a very straggling, amorphous entity. It would be about 60 miles long and about 20 broad, having thus about 1,200 square miles of area cut in two by a big river and inhabited by two entirely dissimilar races—pure Bengalis in the one-half—Midnapurians (a mixed race—half Bengali, half Ooriya) in the other.

22. Fourthly, the relief granted to Midnapore by this step would be comparatively small. Only an area of 600 square miles would be withdrawn from that district, and an area, moreover, in which there is comparatively little work. What is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the case is the separation of Midnapore from Contai. So long as these two heavy areas are left united there will be undue pressure of work, and no perceptible relief will be gained by snipping off odd corners like Tumlook.

23. Lastly, the Hooghly district is already a very small one, and though the density of its population gives it certain importance, yet the population is not one that gives much work to the Magistrate or to the Collector. Hooghly could well take in the magisterial work of Howrah and yet not be anything like as heavy as the 24-Pergunnahs, not to speak of other districts.

24. For the above reasons I strongly deprecate any attempt to solve the problem by uniting Tumlook and Howrah. I am convinced, after much careful study of the question, that the true solution lies in restoring the old Hijlee district, or to put it in terms of existing administrative units, making two districts, one of which shall contain the present subdivisions of Midnapore and Ghatal and the other those of Contai and Tumlook. I may here mention that ever since the amalgamation of the two districts, the Hijlee records have been kept apart from those of Midnapore in the Collector's record-room. There would therefore be no difficulty, delay, or expense in sending them back to Contai.

25. There would thus be two districts, not indeed of equal size, but of very nearly equal importance as regards work. The excess area of the future district of Midnapore over that of Hijlee is accounted for by the fact that a considerable tract in the western portion of the former is sparsely populated hill and jungle. I give below the area, population, and revenue of the two districts—

				Area in square mils.	Population.	Revenue.		Road and Public Works Cons.	
						Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Midnapore	...	...	...	3,484	1,493,532	12,09,780	8 10	1,70,079	10 6
Hijlee	...	...	...	1,689	1,034,270	12,96,949	9 11	1,11,903	5 6

26. A few unimportant changes are required in the boundaries of the subdivisions; these are the following:—The transfer of thana Danton from Midnapore subdivision to that of Contai: the people of Danton have longstanding relations with Contai: all their export trade goes in that direction. There are numerous civil cases between Danton and Contai people arising out of this traffic, which already large will soon be very much larger, owing to the opening of the Orissa Coast canal. From local enquiries which I made when last at Midnapore, I learnt that the people of Danton, if they had to choose between Midnapore and Contai, would very much prefer union with the latter. The transfer of this thana to Contai would be a great relief to the sudder subdivision of Midnapore, which already contains 11 thanas, and would not overburden Contai, which only contains six.

27. The thana of Panskoorah, now under Tumlook, will have to be transferred to Midnapore sudder. The Orissa Trunk Road, from Calcutta to Outtack, and the Midnapore Canal both run through this thana, and afford easy communication with Midnapore. It would be a hardship to compel the people of this thana to take their cases into Contai, which is a long way off, and has no road or river communication with their country, while Midnapore is so near and so easily accessible. The removal of this thana will leave the town of Tumlook quite at the northern end of the subdivision, but I do not propose any change in the subdivisional head-quarters at present. If the Roopnarain goes on cutting into its right bank as it is doing now, Tumlook will be washed away in a few years, and as simultaneously with this event the Orissa Coast canal will be open for traffic, the importance of Tumlook as a centre of trade will cease. The merchants will probably move to the head of the canal at Gheokhali, which is already becoming a place of some importance, and it will probably, in any case (I mean whether Midnapore is divided into two or not), be advisable to move the subdivisional head-quarters to that place, which is fairly central. This, however, is a point which may be left for future consideration.

28. The small pergunnah of Moynachour, which is now in the sudder subdivision, but which runs down in a point to within a very short distance of Tumlook, should be included in that subdivision. These few changes would round off the Hijlee district, and leave a good working boundary between that and Midnapore. In the annexed map I have shown the boundaries of the two districts as proposed above. I also submit an old map of 1845, in which the two districts of Midnapore and Hijlee are shown as they formerly existed. The Collector has unfortunately rather spoilt the map by painting all over it the present subdivisions; but the Board will be able to distinguish in spite of this the old Hijlee district, which is indicated by a wash of purple. Allowing for the changes that have occurred since 1845 on the Orissa frontier, it will be seen that the modern Hijlee district, as proposed by me, does not differ very markedly from the old one, and this is an important point, as the people will be more easily reconciled to a return to the old arrangements, which yet live in the memory of the older inhabitants, than they would be to one which was entirely new and strange to them.

29. I now approach the most important part of the subject—the question of the cost of the proposed measure, and how it may best be met. The figures I shall submit have taken some time to collect, and will of course be closely scrutinized both in the Board's office and in the Secretariat. I believe that they will be found substantially correct.

30. The first thing I propose to do is to abolish the Howrah Magistracy. This will set free the cost of a District Magistrate and his establishment and that of a District Superintendent of Police and his establishment. These two officers and their staff could then be trans-



ferred bodily to Contai, and as Howrah would sink into a subdivision of Hooghly the Contai subdivisional staff could be transferred to Howrah. So far there would be no extra expense. The Howrah revenue establishment is, however, only that of a subdivision; there would therefore have to be provided the difference between a subdivisional and district establishment on the revenue side for Contai. We have also, as I shall show presently, to provide for a criminal court for Howrah. I shall now explain these various points in detail.

31. First as to Howrah. Its present position is in the highest degree embarrassing and anomalous. On the revenue side it is a subdivision, and the officer in charge is called the Covenanted Deputy Collector, and is subordinate to the Collector of Hooghly. On the magisterial side he is, however, a full Magistrate, and the post is always held by an officer graded as a Magistrate and Collector. It not unfrequently happens that the district officer of Howrah is much senior in the service to the district officer of Hooghly, under whom he has to serve in revenue matters, and although I am happy to say that in general the good feeling of the officers concerned leads them to avoid all friction, yet things have at times come perilously near to open dispute, and the position is often very strained. At one time some three years ago the post of Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah was held by an officer of 20 years' standing, who had officiated as Commissioner, while that of Collector of Hooghly was held by an officer of 10 years' standing, the Junior Officiating Collector on the list, and whose substantive status was only that of Assistant Collector.

32. This latter officer naturally shrunk from issuing orders to one so much his senior, and though the former loyally carried out all orders issued to him, he thought himself fully justified in remonstrating in a tone of superior knowledge and experience whenever he thought that his youthful superior was mistaken. Later on, between the Collector of Hooghly and another Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah, there arose a difference of opinion on road cess matters, which was carried to a very regrettable extent, and which I had much difficulty in adjusting.

33. It will, I think, be admitted that it is not advisable to perpetuate an arrangement which places two officers in such delicate relations, and under which the proper discharge of public duties can only be secured by considerable sacrifice on both sides. In some respects the situation has been improved of late years by conferring on the Covenanted Deputy Collector the powers of a Collector, as for instance, in the Land Acquisition, License Tax, and Salt Departments. In the Excise Department there is a somewhat bewildering difference of practice. As regards the rural parts of his jurisdiction, the Covenanted Deputy Collector is subject to the Collector of Hooghly, and excise matters are managed by the Excise Deputy Collector of that district, who never knows exactly to whom he ought to report. If he reports direct to the Collector, then the Covenanted Deputy Collector has fair reason for complaining that he is kept in ignorance of what is going on. If he reports to the Covenanted Deputy Collector, an additional stage, involving much delay, is added to the transmission of the report before it reaches the Collector, and there arises the anomaly that the Excise Deputy Collector of Hooghly reports to an officer to whom he is not in any way subordinate.

34. In regard to the Municipality of Howrah the position is still more peculiar, for in that area the excise matters are under the Collector of Calcutta, from whose orders appeals lie direct to me, so that the Covenanted Deputy Collector has no voice at all in the matter. This gives rise to much friction, as Howrah swarms with cheap hotels, drinking bars, and low grogshops, over which the officer at Howrah has no control, though he has full power to interfere in his capacity of Magistrate. When he does so, there arises an outcry from the Collector of Calcutta and his subordinate.

35. I will not prolong this report by detailing all the difficulties and confusion that arise from the anomalous position of the officer in charge of Howrah. I will merely say that they are endless and of constant occurrence and constitute an anomaly of the greatest magnitude. It may, however, be added that owing probably to the proximity of Howrah to Calcutta it frequently happens that an officer is posted there merely for a short time, while waiting for a permanent appointment, so that changes are very frequent. Some two years ago the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah presented a petition to Government, in which they pointed out that within the preceding three years the post of district officer had been held by no less than 28 officers. During the year 1883 also six officers in succession have held this post.

36. One other remark will suffice to conclude this part of the subject. The Magistrate of Howrah is frequently employed on duties beyond his district. He is one of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta. He sits as Judge for the Trial of Pilots. He is put on Commissions for various purposes connected with shipping and other matters. All these occupations draw him away from his duties as a district officer, and in many, if not all of them, he is independent of the Commissioner of the Division, who cannot insist on his doing his district work, no matter how much in arrears it may be, because he is acting in some other capacity under the direct orders of Government.

37. Considering that Howrah is now a large town, containing upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants, and that those inhabitants are engaged in purely urban occupations, and have no sort of connection with the rural population, I think it will be admitted that the best organization for this town will be that prevailing in the capital and its other suburbs, with which Howrah is now so closely connected.

38. The existing confused and confusing arrangements may have met the exigencies of the case when they were established 40 years ago, but they cannot do so now. In 1841

Howrah was a very inconsiderable place; now it is one of the largest towns in Bengal; and not only has the number of the inhabitants immensely increased, but their character has entirely changed. They are no longer to any great extent persons connected with the district around to whom any administrative reverence from that district would cause loss or trouble. The natives are merchants, shipowners, millowners, clerks in the Calcutta offices, factory hands, petty shopkeepers. The Europeans are merchants, railway employés, and owners of factories, who have nothing whatever to do with the district.

39. Under these circumstances I think it would be found to work much better and to suit the inhabitants better if the Municipality of Howrah were placed under a Presidency Magistrate like those in Calcutta, who would have nothing to do but to try their cases all the year round; who would have no occasion to go into camp or be in danger of being called away to duties in Calcutta, or enquiries in places 30 to 40 miles off in the interior. The existing municipal police might be placed under the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, and all the criminal cases tried by the Presidency Magistrate assisted by the already existing and numerically strong Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Excise and stamps might remain under the Collector of Calcutta, as at present.

40. The town being thus provided for, the rural area of the Howrah subdivision consisting of the two thanas of Domjoor and Jagathallahpore would become an ordinary subdivision presided over by a native Deputy Magistrate. The Hooghly district would thus

Sudder  
Korumpore  
Howrah,  
Jebanabad,  
Ujuberia.

have five subdivisions as noted in the margin, and even then would not have so large an area or population as the 24 Pergunnahs or Nuddea, or many other districts. The head-quarters of the subdivisional officer might be at Howrah, and he might share with the Presidency Magistrate

the large three-storied building which is now used as the Magistrate's canteen; or if this were objectionable, he might be located at Bali or Domjoor or some place just outside municipal limits.

41. I am aware that some zemindars (who I may remark do not live in the Howrah district) have petitioned Government against the abolition of Howrah as a separate district. But apart from the fact that these gentlemen from their position are incapable of grasping or weighing all the grave political and administrative aspects of the case, it may be observed that the proposed change would not alter their position in any perceptible way. They already pay their land revenue to the Collector at Hooghly, and they would continue to do so. All other branches of the revenue administration are already conducted from Hooghly, and they would continue to be so. No alteration in the civil jurisdiction is contemplated; they would still take their civil and rent suits to the same munsifs as now. In criminal matters they have now a Covenanted Magistrate and two Deputy Magistrates with two Benches of Honorary Magistrates all sitting at Howrah. Under the proposed change they will have a Presidency Magistrate, (who may be a covenanted civilian or a barrister), a Deputy Magistrate in charge of the subdivision, and two Benches, either all sitting actually at Howrah, or all but one at Howrah, and that one only two or three miles off. Where then is the hardship of the change?

42. There can be no sentimental feeling about a place of yesterday like Howrah, such as was once urged in favour of Hooghly by those who owned house property there, and who concealed their fear of losing their tenants on the removal of the courts under poetical references to the historical associations of the place.

43. There can also be no question as to the waste of costly and scarce administrative machinery which would result from dividing the already small district of Hooghly into two with two district officers and two full sets of revenue and criminal establishments while only one district officer and an establishment is allotted to the district of Midnapore more than four times as large. Even the unnatural alliance of Tumlook to Howrah would not, as I have shown above, reduce the inequality. Government cannot afford to throw away its officers, and it would be doing so to give two districts to the small tongue of land between the Hooghly and the Koopnarain, while the vast tract stretching from the latter to the hills of Orissa was treated only as one.

44. The cost of these changes, as compared with that of the existing arrangements, is exhibited in statement III appended. It will be seen that while the actual present cost comes to Rs. 93,720 per annum, the cost, according to my calculations of the proposed arrangements, comes only to Rs. 92,232, so that instead of an increase there will be an actual saving. This is on the supposition that only one Deputy Collector is allowed for the management of the Howrah subdivision. This, I think, will be enough when the large and populous town which gives so much criminal work is taken away.

45. The figures for the present establishments and their cost are taken from the office returns. Those for the Presidency Magistrate were furnished to me by the Judicial Department of Government, and those for the new Hijlee district are taken from the proposals for the recently established district of Khoolna, and were supplied by Government in the General Department. Even if it should be thought necessary to alter or increase my figures slightly the excess will not be very great, as it will be observed that it will be possible to effect considerable reductions in the establishments at Midnapore, when the district is reduced in size. In addition to the abstract statement III I also submit detailed statements for each of the offices, both actual and proposed, mentioned therein.

46. I have not included on either side of the account the salaries of judicial officers and their establishments, as no change is proposed in them. It will probably be necessary for the

Judge of Midnapore to visit Contai periodically to hold sessions, but no other alteration is necessary. I can give no estimate of the cost of new buildings which will be required at Contai, as this is a matter concerning which I have no information. I observe, however, that in submitting to Government of India proposals for the district of Khoolna, this item was not included by the Government of Bengal. There are already several large buildings at Contai: probably much accommodation might be provided by enlarging them.

*Enclosures.*

Statement	...	...	...	IA
Ditto	...	...	...	IB
Ditto	...	...	...	II
Ditto	...	...	...	II
Ditto	...	...	...	IIIA
Ditto	...	...	...	IIIB
Ditto	...	...	...	IIIC
Ditto	...	...	...	IV

Map showing the boundaries of Midnapore and Hijlee districts as proposed.  
Old Map of 1845.

*I.A.*

*Statement showing number of Cognizable Cases tried in the Districts of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.*

DISTRICTS.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Average of three years.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	2,385	2,607	2,315	2,402	
Bankura	1,575	1,264	845	1,228	
Beerbhoom	1,548	1,340	1,300	1,296	
Midnapore	4,130	4,329	3,874	4,111	
Hooghly	3,995	4,379	4,926	4,433	
Howrah	3,445	4,254	3,197	3,633	
24-Pergunnahs	5,275	4,741	4,705	4,907	
Mymensingh	3,672	3,549	4,772	3,791	
Backergunge	3,022	2,735	2,744	2,833	

*I.B.*

*Statement showing the number of Non-Cognizable Cases tried in the Districts of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.*

DISTRICTS.	1880.	1881.	1882.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	3,617	3,220	2,931	
Bankura	897	518	632	
Beerbhoom	2,035	1,654	1,373	
Midnapore	4,530	4,200	4,116	
Hooghly	3,654	3,551	3,950	
Howrah	4,087	3,377	3,594	
24-Pergunnahs	4,910	4,753	4,254	
Mymensingh	3,287	3,990	4,352	
Backergunge	5,027	4,475	4,356	

## II.

Statement of Collectorate business of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge for 1880-81.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
				Injured during the year.	Total.	Settlements.	Disputes.	Rules under rent laws.	Applications under rent laws.	Revision of decrees under rent laws.	Refugees of expropriation.	Refugees of requisition.	Resumption.	Mutations.	Acquisition of land for public purposes.	Excess cases.	Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous cases con- sidered with Govern- ment.	Plendings prepared in (Government and other) suits.	Applications of all kinds under Act XI of 1858.	Appeals of all suits to Collectors.	Application for purchase of waste lands.	Rate for arrears of revenue.	Salts of pannes talooks.	Dates of waste lands.	Claims to money in de- posit.	Stamp cases.	Civil cases.	Total.	Remaining at close of the year.	Miscellaneous business disposed of.	
Burdwan	...	...	...	8,319	5,456	15	7	...	...	...	122	273	...	...	645	1	17	602	...	35	109	81	...	57	1,900	...	177	57	414	4,476	980	12,781
	...	...	...	1,081	1,049	5	...	...	...	...	115	60	...	...	85	46	110	185	...	8	10	1	...	3	...	...	70	35	108	4,038	...	10,544
	...	...	...	1,571	1,544	8	...	...	...	...	164	107	...	...	177	1	10	47	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	57	34	108	3,311	...	10,544
Presidency	...	...	...	7,405	8,977	13	...	...	...	...	315	659	...	...	4,274	140	...	1,754	...	2,713	106	100	...	12	11	...	134	113	21,796	31,194	...	41,879
	...	...	...	1,514	8,778	4	...	...	...	...	355	219	...	...	1,051	8	...	819	...	45	45	4	...	17	...	...	104	94	408	5,730	...	21,743
	...	...	...	2,320	8,280	18	4	...	...	...	180	43	...	...	1,054	...	4	130	...	11	130	100	...	30	...	...	157	60	4,948	4,500	...	17,603
Decos	...	...	...	8,373	10,516	45	...	...	...	...	187	60	...	...	1,171	...	138	135	...	11	136	100	...	107	...	...	...	...	4,948	7,348	...	20,815

Statement of Collectorate business of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge for 1881-82.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																			

Statement of Collectorate business of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge for 1882-83.

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The statement has been prepared from the figures given in the R. and L. Land Revenue Report. The figures in column 29 for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 had to be compiled from different statements. There has therefore been slight discrepancy in the figures for the districts of Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, and Mymensingh.

## III.

*Abstract statement showing present and proposed cost of establishments on the division of Midnapore in two districts.*

Present cost.			Proposed cost.		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Howrah	Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector	1,800 0 0	Howrah town	Presidency Magistrate	1,250 0 0
	Two Deputy Magistrates	1,500 0 0		His establishment (mean pay)	400 0 0
	Establishment (Magistral)	650 0 0	Howrah sub-division	Civil Surgeon	1,057 0 0
	Covenanted Deputy Collector's establishment	602 0 0		Sub-divisional officer	500 0 0
	District Superintendent of Police	800 0 0		His establishment	263 0 0
	His office establishment	165 0 0	Hijila (Contal)	Magistrate and Collector	1,500 0 0
Contal	Civil Surgeon	1,057 0 0		Joint-Magistrate	700 0 0
	His establishment	30 0 0		District Superintendent	500 0 0
	Subdivisional officer	736 0 0		One Deputy Collector	500 0 0
	His establishment	205 0 0		Collector's office establishment	1,057 0 0
	One Deputy Collector	200 0 0		Magistrate's office ditto	350 0 0
	His establishment	195 0 0		District Superintendent's office establishment	151 0 0
	Total monthly	7,410 0 0		Deputy Collector's office establishment	105 0 0
		x 12		Civil Surgeon	600 0 0
	Total annual	88,920 0 0		Civil Surgeon's establishment	30 0 0
					8,574 0 0
					x 12
					1,02,885 0 0
				Deduct savings to be effected in the Midnapore office—vide statement IV	10,636 0 0
				Total annual cost	92,249 0 0

## III A.

*Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.*

Present cost (monthly).			Proposed cost (monthly).		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Howrah Magistrate's Office	Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector	1,800 0 0	Howrah town	Presidency Magistrate	1,250 0 0
	Two Deputy Magistrates	1,500 0 0		Head and Judicial clerk (mean pay)	150 0 0
	English Department.			Interpreter (mean pay)	125 0 0
	Second clerk	25 0 0		One assistant clerk (mean pay)	50 0 0
	Dutty	7 0 0		Second ditto (ditto)	50 0 0
	Three orderly peons, at Rs. 7 each	21 0 0		Third ditto (ditto)	32 0 0
	Sweeper	4 0 0		Fourth ditto (ditto)	32 0 0
	Vernacular Department.			Dutty	5 0 0
	Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 200	170 0 0		Three orderly peons, at Rs. 7 each	21 0 0
	Head Mohurir, Rs. 55 to Rs. 70	67 8 0			
Record-keeper	40 0 0	Howrah sub-division.	Subdivisional Officer	500 0 0	
One Mohurir	20 to 40		One Head Clerk and Sheristadar (mean pay)	60 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		One second Sheristadar	40 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		Three clerks, at (mean pay) Rs. 25 each	75 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		Two peons, at Rs. 10 each	20 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		One dutty and chuprasse	5 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		One chuprasse	5 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		One sweeper	1 0 0	
One ditto	20 to 40		One peon (Nasir's establishment)	5 0 0	
Eleven process-serving peons, at Rs. 7 each	77 0 0			2,424 0 0	
Zemindary dak clerk	40 0 0		x 12		
Local fund clerk	5 0 0				
Green-house chowkidar	0 0 0				
	8,840 8 8				
or say	8,850 0 0				
	x 12				
Total annual cost	46,260 0 0				
English Office.					
Head Clerk	50 0 0				
Two chuprassees, at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0				
One dutty	0 0 0				
Vernacular Department.					
Sheristadar, at Rs. 80 to Rs. 140	80 0 0				
Peon	40 0 0				
Accountant	40 0 0				
Peon	40 0 0				
Peon	7 0 0				
Two process-serving peons, at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0				
Two process-serving peons, at Rs. 10 each	20 0 0				
Six Mohurirs under two Deputy Collectors, at Rs. 20 to 30 each (mean pay Rs. 25)	150 0 0				
Two chuprassees, at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0				
One Mohurir under Sub-Deputy Collector, at Rs. 25 (mean pay)	25 0 0				
One chuprasse	7 0 0				
One Chuprasse, second grade	50 0 0				
License tax clerk	30 0 0				
One peon	5 0 0				
	608 0 0				
	x 12				
Total annual cost	7,224 0 0				
GRAND TOTAL	53,484 0 0				

\* Rs. 8, being the share of the local fund clerk's pay borne by Government and paid from Provincial Funds, have only been shown in the statement.

## III. B.

Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.

Present cost (monthly).		Proposed cost (monthly).	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Subdivisional officer	768 0 0	One Magistrate and Collector	1,400 0 0
One Head Clerk and Sheristadar (mean pay)	60 0 0	One Joint-Magistrate	700 0 0
One second clerk	40 0 0	One Deputy Collector	200 0 0
Three clerks (at mean pay), Rs. 25 each	75 0 0		2,400 0 0
Two peons, at Rs. 8 each	12 0 0	COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	
One duffry and chuprasse	5 0 0	English Department.	
One chuprasse	5 0 0	Head Clerk	100 0 0
One messenger	1 0 0	Second do.	40 0 0
One peon (Nuzir's establishment)	8 0 0	Third do.	30 0 0
One Deputy Collector	200 0 0	Fourth do.	25 0 0
Four Mohurirs of the Deputy Collector, at Rs. 25 (mean pay)	100 0 0	Vernacular Department.	Mean pay.
One chuprasse	5 0 0	Sheristadar, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 140	110 0 0
		Peahkar	50 0 0
		Two Mohurirs	80 0 0
		Record-keeper	50 0 0
		Two Mohurirs	80 0 0
		Towji navis	30 0 0
		Three Mohurirs	120 0 0
		Accountant	50 0 0
		Clerk	25 0 0
		Mohurir, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40	30 0 0
		Treasurer	60 0 0
		Two Mohurirs, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	80 0 0
		One peon	7 0 0
		Excise Sheristadar	75 0 0
		Two Mohurirs, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	80 0 0
		Duffry	7 0 0
		Ditta	6 0 0
		Five peons, at Rs. 5 each	25 0 0
		Perash	4 0 0
		Sweeper	3 0 0
			1,067 4 0
		English Department.	
		Second clerk	25 0 0
		Vernacular Department.	
		Head Clerk and Sheristadar, at Rs. 30 to Rs. 140	110 0 0
		Head Mohurir, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60	80 0 0
		Record-keeper	50 0 0
		Three Mohurirs	120 0 0
		Duffry	7 0 0
		Ditta	6 0 0
		Three peons, at Rs. 5 each	15 0 0
		Perash	4 0 0
		Sweeper	3 0 0
			354 0 0
		DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.	
		Four Mohurirs, at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 (mean pay Rs. 25)	200 0 0
		One chuprasse	5 0 0
			105 0 0
Total	1,275 0 0 x 12	Total	3,512 0 0 x 12
Total annual cost	15,312 0 0		46,944 0 0

### III C.

Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.

[illegible]



## IV.

Statement showing reductions likely to be made if the District of Midnapore is divided into two.

Number.	COLLECTORATE DEPARTMENT.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean pay.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Deputy Collector	...	...	400 0 0	
1	Deputy Collector's establishment	...	...	195 0 0	
				595 0 0	
	<i>Accounts Department.</i>				
1	Assistant Accountant, at Rs. 30 ...	...	...	30 0 0	
	<i>Township Department.</i>				
1	Mohuriz, at Rs. 30 (mean pay) ...	20	40	40 0 0	
	<i>Record Department.</i>				
1	Mohuriz, at Rs. 30 (mean pay) ...	20	40	40 0 0	
	<i>Treasury Department.</i>				
1	Mohuriz, at Rs. 30 (mean pay) ...	20	40	40 0 0	
1	Poddars, at Rs. 7 each ...	...	...	14 0 0	
	<i>Process-serving Establishment.</i>				
4	Peons, at Rs. 6 each ...	...	...	24 0 0	
1	Mohuriz	...	...	10 0 0	
10	Peons, at Rs. 6 each (road, & other branches)	...	...	60 0 0	
	<i>Khas Tehsil Department.</i>				
1	Khas tehsil clerk ...	...	...	20 0 0	
	<i>Foundry Office.</i>				
1	Mohuriz	20	40	30 0 0	
1	Ditto (pound and ferry clerk)	15	25	15 0 0	
				45 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	595 0 0	
				x 12	
				10,540 0 0	

JOHN BEAMES,  
Commissioner.

**DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES  
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) 1884.**

*The 5th November 1884.*—In modification of the orders published at page 1708 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, for the Cuttack Municipality, will be held on the 17th December 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES  
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*The 7th November 1884.*—In modification of the orders published at pages 1708 and 2007 respectively of the Supplements to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th and 29th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in the Municipalities in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, will be held on the following dates:—

Name of Municipality.	Date of election.
1. The Suburbs of Calcutta ...	17th, 18th and 19th December 1884.
2. Baraset ...	25th November 1884.
3. Goverdanga ...	
4. Barripore ...	
5. Joynagar ...	
6. North Dum-Dum ...	
7. Bassirhat ...	29th November 1884.
8. Taki ...	
9. Rajpore ...	
10. Baranagore ...	
11. South Suburban ...	
12. South Barrackpore ...	29th November 1884.
13. North Barrackpore ...	
14. Baduriah ...	
15. Nyehatty ...	
16. South Dum-Dum ...	

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES  
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*The 11th November 1884.*—In modification of the orders published at page 1708 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in the Municipalities in the district of Hooghly will be held on the 29th instant.

The election of Commissioners for the Howrah Municipality will be held on the 29th November and 1st December 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.*

In continuation of the notification dated the 19th October 1884, published at pages 1879 to 1881 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the numbers of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

**PRESIDENCY DIVISION.**

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Baranagore ...	6	Ward No. I.—South Baranagore ...	2
			Ditto II.—North ditto ...	2
			Ditto III.—Bonhughli and Dakinessar ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Arendah, Nawdapara, and Kamarhati ...	2
			Ditto V.—Belghoria and Basdebpur, including Sonpara ...	2
			Ditto VI.—Sinthee, Nynan, Palpara, and Nawapara ...	2
	South Suburban	12	Ward No. I.—Tollygunge ...	2
			Ditto II.—Dhakuria ...	1
			Ditto III.—Behalla ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Italghatta ...	1
			Ditto V.—Shahpore ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Mudiali ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Dhopapara ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Barisa ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Sursoona ...	1
			Ditto X.—Sodipur ...	1
			Ditto XI.—Gurnea ...	1
			Ditto XII.—Tiljulla ...	1
	Rajpur ...	5	Ward No. I.—Rajpur ...	4
			Ditto II.—Harinavi ...	3
			Ditto III.—Changaripotta and Kodalia ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Maluncha and Mahinagar ...	1
			Ditto V.—Jagardal and Etachi ...	2
	Barripur ...	6	Ward No. I.—Barripur ...	1
			Ditto II.—Mondulpara ...	1
			Ditto III.—Brahminpara ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Kamarparah ...	1
			Ditto V.—Bazar ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Shashone ...	1
	Joynagar ...	4	Ward No. I.—North Monilpore ...	2
			Ditto II.—South ditto ...	2
			Ditto III.—North Joynagar ...	2
			Ditto IV.—South ditto ...	2
	North Dum-Dum	2	Ward No. I.—Kadihati ...	2
			Ditto II.—Nimta ...	3
	South Dum-Dum	3	Ward No. I.—Padrichatta, Katchasaruk, Myapati, Nojarbazar, Satgatchi, and Shyamnagar ...	2
			Ditto II.—Nimbutola, Gowshalla, Digla, Nyabasti, Dompura, Bagjulla, Ghugudanga, Jaipur, and Sinthi ...	2
			Ditto III.—Betgachia, Dukhidan, Golughatta, Chalis Biga, Nurbhanga, Patipookur, and Dattabad ...	2
	North Barrack-pore ...	12	Ward No. I.—Nalparah ...	1
			Ditto II.—Garulia North ...	1
			Ditto III.—Garulia South ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Ichapur North ...	1
			Ditto V.—Ichapur South ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Nawabgunge North ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Nawabgunge Centre ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Nawabgunge South ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Pulta ...	1
			Ditto X.—Dhitara ...	1
			Ditto XI.—Monirampur ...	2
			Ditto XII.—Ganti ...	1

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Constables to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs...	South Barrackpore.	12	Ward No. I.—Chandrupukur ...	1
			Ditto II.—Chanaek ...	1
			Ditto III.—Tittaghar ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Khurdah ...	1
			Ditto V.—Korah ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Suckchar ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Sodepur ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Bhawanipore ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Panibatti ...	1
			Ditto X.—Agurparah ...	1
			Ditto XI.—Natarore ...	1
			Ditto XII.—Gholla ...	1
	Baraset	7	Ward No. I.—Baraset ...	2
			Ditto II.—Kaziparah ...	2
			Ditto III.—Bamounmooah ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Nulkurah ...	2
			Ditto V.—Goostea ...	2
			Ditto VI.—Badoo ...	2
			Ditto VII.—Kaltore ...	2
	Naihati	7	Ward No. I.—Mulajor, Atpur, Jaguda ...	2
			Ditto II.—Bhaiparah ...	2
			Ditto III.—Naihati and Kantalpa ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Garifa ...	2
			Ditto V.—Kona ...	2
			Ditto VI.—Halishahar ...	2
			Ditto VII.—Bijpur ...	2
	Basirhat	10	Ward No. I.—Dholehita ...	1
			Ditto II.—Naleora ...	1
			Ditto III.—Dandirhat and Naihati ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Khard Belia, Champola, and Jetalpore ...	1
			Ditto V.—Basirhat and Sadarati ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Harishpur and Belupur ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Mirzapur, Tapa, Topachur, and Bhawanipur ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Jorakpur ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Tantra ...	1
			Ditto X.—Bluda and Neera ...	1
	Taki	4	Ward No. I.—The eastern part of Taki ...	2
			Ditto II.—The western ditto ...	2
			Ditto III.—Sodepur ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Beokati and Jetalpore ...	1
	Baduria	8	Ward No. I.—Baduria ...	1
			Ditto II.—Arbalia ...	1
			Ditto III.—Taragoonia ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Magurty ...	1
			Ditto V.—Purnh ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Khurgachi ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Rudderpur ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Andamanik and Magurkhali ...	1
	Goberdanga	6	Ward No. I.—West Goberdanga ...	1
			Ditto II.—Central Goberdanga ...	1
			Ditto III.—East Goberdanga ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Khanuria ...	1
			Ditto V.—Haiderpur ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Gaipur ...	1
	Jasore	4	Ward No. I.—Kashba ...	6
			Ditto II.—Purnua Kashba and Kherki ...	2
			Ditto III.—Bejpara, Sankarpur, and Chanchra ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Baramdi and Ghope ...	1
			Ditto V.—Nilgonge, Bagchar, and Murali ...	1
	Kotechandpur	3	Ward No. I.—Salemur ...	2
			Ditto II.—Chundpur ...	2
			Ditto III.—Bura Bamondaha ...	1
	Moheshpur	3	Ward No. I.—Moheshpur ...	6
			Ditto II.—Jalipur ...	3
			Ditto III.—Hamidpur ...	2
	Khoolna	6	Ward No. I.—Satkhira ...	3
			Ditto II.—Sultanpur ...	1
			Ditto III.—Pranshire ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Katia ...	1
			Ditto V.—Kasulpur and Pelaspole ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Kumarvargore, Itagacha and Bankal ...	1
	Moorahabad	6	Ward No. I.—Gorabazar ...	3
			Ditto II.—Cantonment ...	1
			Ditto III.—Berhampore ...	6
			Ditto IV.—Khaura ...	4
			Ditto V.—Snydabad ...	3
			Ditto VI.—Cossimbazar ...	1
	Lalbagh	4	Ward No. I.—Shamugur ...	4
			Ditto II.—Mohinipur ...	2
			Ditto III.—Monuilabazar ...	4
			Ditto IV.—Aanpur ...	2

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore ...	7	Ward No. I.—Naleanpati, Kapuriapati, Chowdharipara, Khanabata, Argora, Choulpati, and Halyipoti	9
			Ward No. II.—Loharipati, Khankipara, Choulpati 2nd, Kansaripara, Chibutarpara, and Mahaburtala	2
			Ward No. III.—Rajputpara, Boistabpara, Sahebazar, Fatekhan Jungle, Juffarnagore, Sripur, and Murdhapara	3
			Ward No. IV.—Barnipara, Sadumpara, Koibathapara, Roghunathpur, Jorrampur, Pagiltola, Novintola, Radhanagore and Nowaganj	2
			Ward No. V.—Such portion of Radhanathganj as lies to the north of the police station between that station and Mr. Maseyk's house at Fasitala	3
	Kandi ...	5	Ward No. VI.—Choulputty 2nd, Durveshpara, Choulpati and Bazarpati	2
			Ward No. VII.—Kumarpara, Mechhuapara, Gualpara, Babukpara, Bazarputty, Kajipara, Johardipara and Guzurpur	2
			Ward No. I.—Kandi	2
			Ditto II.—Jemnah	2
			Ditto III.—Bagdanga	1
Nuddea ...	Krimaghur ...	5	Ditto IV.—Kassorah	1
			Ditto V.—Chatni Kandi	1
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi; on the east by Jerapookur and Ghurni road; on the south by the Jail Street and Circular Road; and on the west by the municipal limits	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Circular Road and Court Street; on the east by the High Street, on the west by municipal limits, and on the south by the Rajah's Road and Nuddea Road	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Nuddea Road, Rajah's Road, and Bogoola Road; and on the east, south, and west by municipal limits	3
	Banaghat ...	6	Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Jail Street and Radhanagore Road; on the east by municipal limits; on the south by the Bogoola Road, and on the west by the High Street	3
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi and municipal limits; on the east by the municipal limits; on the south by the Radhanagore Road; and on the west by the Ghurni Road and Jerapookur	2
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Bachko khali; on the east by Joygopalpur; on the south by the Burabazar Road pucca drain, and Rathdanga Road; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. I; on the east by the railway line; on the south by Dey Chowdhry's Shiddishey-tollah and Pal Chowdhry's Street and Shyam Pal Chowdhry's bathing ghat road; and on the west by the river Choorney	1
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. II; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Ferry fund road; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
	Santipore ...	5	Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. III; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Berhampore road and Railway Street; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. IV and Gopalnugger road; on the east by Magurkhali; on the south by Humghurkhal; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by the Rathdanga road; on the east by the Magurkhali road; on the south by the Gopalnugger road; and on the west by the railway line	2
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by a khali; on the east by Nijhore, and on the north by the road running from the post office eastward via Kristo Ballobh road and Sham Chand road through Bowbazar, Nikariparah, Pooniparah, and Lakhtollali via Kasi Babu's Lane eastward to Nijhore	4
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the northern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by Nijhore; and on the north by the road from Rajehandra Babu's lane via Banek road	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and east by the Nijhore, on the west by Melia, and on the south by the Banek road from Nijhore via Rajehandra Babu's lane and the road eastward on the south of the school house via Dattaparah road westward crossing Gobhagar road via new tank road through Berh and Natoun hat and Talpukur to Melia	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the Natoun hat road from the post office to Sorobhooja bazar and from Sorobhooja bazar southward via Ostagarparah and Senpara to khali; on the west by the Haripoor khali; and on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. III	4
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the south by the river Ganges, on the east by the Kishnaghur road from the post office southward; on the north by the Natoun hat road to Sorobhooja road and on the west by Sorobhooja road via Ostagarparah and Senpara road to khali and river Ganges	3

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Name, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Nuddoa	Kooaktea	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Gorai; on the south by the High Street; on the east by the river old Kaligunga; and on the west by Ward No. II	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. I; and on the west by Ward No. III	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. II; and on the west by the old river Gorai	1
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Wards Nos. I, II, and III; on the south by the southern and on the east by the eastern limits of the municipality; and on the west by Ward No. V	1
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south and east by the Solghur-Nundie ferry fund road; and on the west by the old river Gorai	2
			Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. VII; on the south by the southern limits of the municipality; on the east by the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality	1
			Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by Ward No. VI; on the east by Ward No. III, and the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality	1
	Beerungger	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the road from Parhpore to Jorasanko; on the east by the Dakatiaghata; on the south by Baromashighat and Chookerbeel, and on the west by the Berhampore road	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the road from Samipoojah garden to the Berhampore road; on the east by the Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. I; and on the west by the Berhampore road	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by part of Bayeshpur road; on the east by Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. II; and on the west by the Berhampore road	2
Nuddoa	Nuddoa	2	Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Benakurah and Kathoorah beels; on the east by the Bayeshpur road; on the south by Ward No. III and on the west by the Berhampore road	1
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the Ganges; on the south by the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakhana up to its junction with a bye-lane near Gopal Pal's house, thence a line westward to the pucca tole, the Mitre's embankment to the south-east corner of Kamal Biswas's bamboo tope, a line thence to Polta khal; and on the west by Polta khal from Doba...	5
	Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by the Monipore road from its junction with the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakhana to Kola Khal; on the south by Bolaramputti; and on the west by Pulta Khal	6	Ward No. I.—Gowalpara and Dattapara	2
			Ditto II.—Jaliaparah and Mookerjee-para	1
	Maherpore	6	Ditto III.—Baruiparah and Tautiparah	1
			Ditto IV.—Seikparah and Kallachandpore	1
			Ditto V.—Kasyabpara, Bangalparah, and Chakrabarttyparah	1
	Koomarkhally...	5	Ditto VI.—Mallikparah and Murdhapara	1
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Maraparah; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Serkandi; and on the west by Elange	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Durgapore; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Koomarkhally	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Ghoserai Ferry Fund Road; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Koomarkhally; and on the west by the Boraria khal	2
	Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north and south by the Railway line; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Elange	5	Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north and south by the Railway line; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Elange	1
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south by the river Gorai; and on the east by the Ferry Fund Road; and on the west by Serkandi	2

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS,  
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884 FOR THE  
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.**

*The 25th October 1884.*—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

*Of the Number of Commissioners and Wards.*

1. The Suburban Municipality shall be divided into six wards, in the following manner:—

Ward No. I, comprising the police thanas of Cossipore, Chitpore and Ooltadanga.

Ward No. II, comprising the thanas of Mannicktollah and Baliaghatta.

Ward No. III, comprising the thanas of Entally and Baniapookur.

Ward No. IV, comprising the thanas of Ballygunge and Tollygunge.

Ward No. V, comprising the thanas of Bhowanipore and Alipore.

Ward No. VI, comprising the thanas of Watgunge, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach.

2. There shall be thirty Municipal Commissioners, of whom ten shall be nominated by Government and twenty elected under these rules to represent the several wards.

3. The twenty elected Commissioners shall be allotted to the several wards in the following manner:—

To Ward No. I, three Commissioners.

„ No. II, three „

„ No. III, three „

„ No. IV, two „

„ No. V, five „

„ No. VI, four „

*Of the Qualification of Voters.*

4. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

5. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

6. Subject to the proviso contained in Rule 4, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a pleader or mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

7. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies, and may give as many of these votes as he pleases to any one or more candidates.

*Of the Registration of Voters.*

8. For each ward a register shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioners, in which shall be entered the names of the persons qualified to vote at elections. This register for each ward shall be prepared as soon as possible after the approval of these rules by Government, and hereafter shall be revised annually, and republished on the 1st October in each year.

9. When the registers are ready, copies of them shall be affixed at the principal civil and criminal courts, and at the office of the Commissioners, and so much of them as may refer to each ward shall be affixed at each police-station in that ward, and at such other places as may be deemed by the Chairman to be necessary.

10. Objections to, and claims for, the registration of voters may be made at any time being not less than 18 days before the election. All such objections and claims shall be heard by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Chairman, who do not stand for election in the ward to which the objections and claims apply. The decision of the majority shall be final. If no appointment of Commissioners is made by the Chairman under this rule, such objections and claims shall be heard by an officer or officers who shall be specially deputed in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district; and the decision of such officer or officers shall be final.

11. No person shall be qualified to vote unless his name has been entered in the register of voters.

*Of the Qualification and the Nomination of Candidates.*

12. The Chairman shall, at least 30 days before the date fixed as hereinafter provided for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates.

13. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

14. Any four persons registered as qualified to vote in any ward may nominate a candidate for election to represent such ward. The nomination shall be made in writing in the form annexed to these rules, and the candidate shall signify on the nomination paper his consent to the nomination. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the Municipal Office not less than ten days before the date fixed for the election.

15. The Chairman shall forthwith ascertain whether the nominators and the candidate respectively are qualified in accordance with these rules. If satisfied in this respect, he shall insert the name of the candidate in a list of candidates for the Commissionership or Commissionerships to be filled up. Such list shall also contain a specification of the qualifications of the candidate, and specifications of the names and qualifications of the persons nominating him.

16. On or before the morning of the ninth day previous to the election, the Chairman shall cause a copy of the list to be affixed at the Municipal Office, and another at each police-station within the ward.

17. Any registered voter may, within 48 hours from the publication of the list at the Municipal Office, object in writing to any such nomination; his objection shall specify the grounds on which it is made, and shall be delivered at the Municipal Office.

18. Such objection shall, within 24 hours, be decided summarily by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Chairman, or by the officer or officers specially deputed by the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, under Rule 10, and the decision, which shall be immediately announced, shall be final.

*Of the manner of holding Elections.*

19. The election of Commissioners in each ward shall be held on such date (not being less than 30 days after the publication of the registers of voters under Rule 9) as the Chairman, with the sanction of the Local Government, may appoint. This date shall be announced by advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in such newspapers as the Chairman may think desirable; also by a notice affixed at the Municipal Office and at each police-station in the ward, and at any other place which may seem to the Chairman to be necessary for the due publication of the notice.

20. Elections shall be held at the following places:—

No. I Ward	...	...	...	Chitpore police station.
" II "	...	...	...	Baliaghatta ditto.
" III "	...	...	...	Entally ditto.
" IV "	...	...	...	Ballygunge ditto.
" V "	...	...	...	Municipal Office.
" VI "	...	...	...	Garden Reach police-station.

21. The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint polling officers and other establishments, and may define their duties so far as they may not be defined by these rules.

22. The allowances of establishments shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and these, as well as all other expenses incurred in conducting the elections, shall be paid from the funds of the municipality.

23. If the number of candidates be not greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall declare the candidate or candidates to be duly elected. If there be any vacancies for which no candidates have appeared, the Chairman shall report the fact for the information of Government.

24. If the number of candidates be greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall issue a public notice (to be affixed at the Municipal Office, at the police-stations, and at as many as possible of the chief public offices, and to be otherwise notified in such manner as may seem to him necessary), declaring the day and hours in which, and the place at which, the election is to be held, and also the names of the candidates.

25. The poll shall commence at 8 A.M. and shall close at 6 P.M.

26. Each candidate may appoint, by a letter to the Chairman, a copy of which shall be delivered by the candidate to each agent to serve as his authority, not more than two agents to be present at the polling place to watch the proceedings on his behalf, and to bring to the notice of the polling officers any instance of false personation or other malpractice which may come to their knowledge as the election proceeds. Such agents shall be bound to obey any directions which the presiding officer shall give them for the purpose of keeping order; and no election shall be invalidated on the ground that the presiding officer has exceeded his powers in this respect.

27. The polling officer shall be provided with a list of the registered voters qualified to vote within the ward.

28. The votes shall be taken by means of voting papers.

29. A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

30. Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand; it shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

31. The voter having received this voting paper may—

- (1) Return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No.—;" or
- (2) Present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed for the poll.

32. All voting papers received at the office in accordance with the first clause of the last rule shall be made over unopened to the polling officer to be opened by him publicly at the polling place within the hours fixed for the poll.

33. Should any cover received at the Municipal Office, and not marked as required by Rule 31, be found to contain a voting paper otherwise in order, such paper shall be immediately placed in a cover and sent to the polling officer to be dealt with according to Rule 32.

34. No duplicate voting papers shall be issued, but any voter, to whom a voting paper may have been forwarded under these rules, may nevertheless attend and vote in person at the polling place. In this case the original voting paper shall be considered as cancelled.

35. The voting papers sent out from the office under Rule 30 shall be printed on paper of a different colour from that used for papers to be furnished at the polling place. They shall bear the signature of the Chairman stamped upon them, and shall be numbered consecutively, and duplicates of them similarly numbered shall be kept in counterfoil.

36. Any voter who may present himself at the polling place to vote shall appear before a polling officer, who shall question him as to his name, address,

and number on the register, and after noting these facts in a voting paper (numbered consecutively), and in the counterfoil, shall hand over the voting paper to him.

37. The voter shall, if he can read and write, record his own vote on it, and shall present it to the presiding officer, who shall initial it, and shall enter the vote on the copy of the register made over to him under Rule 27.

38. If the voter be unable to read and write, his vote shall be recorded for him by an officer authorized by the Chairman; the paper shall then be returned to him for presentation to the presiding officer, who shall deal with it as directed in the preceding rule.

39. In all cases in which the voting paper is filled up in a language other than English, the name of the voter and of the person or persons for whom he votes shall be entered in English by an officer authorized by the Chairman.

40. If a voting paper received by post is not in order, the polling officer shall nevertheless receive and record the vote, at the same time recording the objection and separating the voting paper from those papers to which there is no objection.

41. If an objection, on the ground of personation, of non-registry or any other cause, be made to the polling officer in any case, the vote shall nevertheless be noted and separated as above, and the objections shall be recorded.

42. Any agent appointed by a candidate in accordance with Rule 26 may inspect any voting paper. He may, at any time up to the close of the poll, object in writing to the reception of any vote, stating the grounds of his objections, and he shall sign such statement.

43. If in any case the presiding officer shall find that a second voting paper is presented, purporting to be on account of a person whose vote has been already recorded, he shall proceed in the same manner as in the case mentioned in Rule 41.

44. At the close of the poll, the presiding officer shall transmit to the Chairman all objections, together with all the records relating to them. The Chairman, or, if he be prevented from attending, a Sub-Committee of Commissioners appointed by him, shall proceed on the next following day, not being a Sunday or holiday, to hear and determine such objections, and the decision shall be final.

45. At the close of the poll, the polling officer shall forward to the Chairman all the voting papers, arranged according to their consecutive numbers, in a packet duly sealed and secured.

46. As soon as may be after the decision of objections has been concluded, the Chairman shall publish, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the Municipal Office, the names of the person or persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for each of them; and the candidates, for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given shall be declared to have been duly elected.

47. If the same person be a candidate for election in more than one ward, on his election for one ward he shall cease to be eligible in any other ward.

48. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall give a casting vote.

49. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

50. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

51. No person in the employment or pay of the Municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render the offender liable to dismissal.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

English and Vernacular.]  
(Rule 8.)

Register of Voters.

(Part I.)

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Tax on property, Section 43 (a).	Tax on holdings, Section 45 (a).	Horse and carriage licenses, Section 46 (a).	Water-rate, Section 47 (a).	Lighting rate, Section 48 (a).	Latrine rate, Section 49 (a).	Total paid during last year.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

} Municipal Commissioners.  
Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

English and Vernacular.]  
(Rule 8.)

Register of Voters.

(Part II.)

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Serial number in Part I in which the principal voter is registered.	Nature of special qualification under Rule C.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

} Municipal Commissioners.  
Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

RULE 14.

Nomination Paper.

We, the undersigned registered voters of Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_, hereby nominate  
, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, in Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_,  
who is registered as qualified to vote  
as a candidate for election to be a Commissioner for the said Ward.

(Signatures) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the register of voters,  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ditto " ditto.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ditto " ditto.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ditto " ditto.

I \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, in Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_,  
hereby consent to the above nomination.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the register of candidates.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Presented at the Municipal Office at \_\_\_\_\_

on the \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman or Vice-Chairman

## RULE 15.

List of Candidates proposed for Election as Municipal Commissioners for Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_ at  
the election to be held at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

Name of candidate.	Address of candidate.	Qualifications of candidate.	Names of nominators.	Address of nominators.	Number of nominators in register of voters.
			1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

English and Vernacular.]

## Notice under Election Rule 24.

NOTICE is hereby given that \_\_\_\_\_ Municipal Commissioners  
for Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Suburbs of Calcutta will be elected at \_\_\_\_\_  
on the \_\_\_\_\_ between the hours of  
8 A.M. and 6 P.M.

## List of Candidates.

	NAME.	Address.
1		
2		
3		
4		

N. B.—The following rules are published for general information:—

RULE 29.—A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

RULE 30.—Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand. It shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper, in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

RULE 31.—The voter, having received this voting paper, may—

- (1) return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_";
- or
- (2) present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed for the poll.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman.



COUNTERFOIL No.

Election for Ward No.  
to be held at  
on the

Name of Elector  
Number in the Register  
Residence  
Date of despatch of voting  
paper  
Mode of despatch

VOTING PAPER No.

Election for Ward No. to be  
at on the  
between 8 A.M. & 8 P.M.

[RULE 30.]

Instructions 1.—The elector has votes, which he may divide among the candidates as he pleases, or he may give all to one candidate.  
2.—The elector must write his own signature on the paper.  
3.—After having filled it up, he may—  
(1) return it by post, addressed to the Chairman, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper, Ward No." in time on the day before that fixed for the poll; or  
(2) present it himself at the polling place within the hours fixed for the poll.  
4.—If this voting paper be lost, no duplicate will be issued, but the elector may attend at the polling place and vote in the ordinary way; in that case this voting paper will be cancelled.

Name of Elector  
Residence of Elector  
Number on the Register

I give votes for

Superintendent.  
Head clerk.

Initial of Polling Officer.

Signature of Elector.

Date

Date

COUNTERFOIL No.

Election for Ward No.  
Held at  
On the  
Name of Elector  
Number in Register  
Residence

VOTING PAPER.

(to be used at the polling place)

No. [Rule 36]

Election for Ward No.  
to be held at  
on the between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M.

Name of Elector.	Number in the Register.	Address.

Instructions.—1.—An elector, who is able to read and write, should record his vote with his own hand.  
2.—The elector has votes, which he may divide among the candidates as he pleases, or he may give all to one candidate.

I give votes to

Signature of Elector.

Signature of authorised  
Officer under Rule 36.

Initials of Polling Officer.

Objected to by

**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

*Darjeeling, the 19th October 1884.*

In continuation of the notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at pages 1763 to 1773 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

**BURDWAN DIVISION.**

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Dainhat	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Bhowsing chur lands; on the south by Paikpara, Nashipara, and Madhobpore; on the east by Kutipara; and on the west by Dainhat sudder road	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gopa Khanji; on the east by Dainhat sudder road; and on the west by Dewangange sudder road and Bijoynagore road	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gopi Khanje and Kajirpara; on the east by Dewanganj sudder road and Bijoynagore road; and on the west by Bera	2
Ditto	Culina	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the khal that passes eastwards from the Labhunge Bheel by the north of the Indigo factory, and the khal that passes from the Kadar Bheel to the Bhagirathee river, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Ferry Ghat road, Mission School road, and the lane that passes by the east side of Culna Rajbaree; on the south by the road that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, Baboor Bagan road, Garoredanga road, Municipal Office road, Dangapara road, the last portion of the Lakshanpara road and Kutcherry road; and on the west by the Panduah road	4
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by part of Lakshanpara road, Dangapara road, Municipal Office road, Garoredanga road, Baboor Bagan road, the lane that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, part of Mission School road, Ferry Ghat road, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Bhagirathee river, the burial-ground, the road that passes by the east of the Mission House and by the west of Dood Bibi's tank, and that portion of the road called Muglis Shahib's Dighi road, passing southward from its junction with the above-mentioned road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of the Muglis Shahib's Dighi, Mollahpara, Ayma, Lakshanpara, Jhewahara, Barnipara, and the northern boundaries of Arrah Shahpore and the Jhesdhara cornfields; and on the west by Panduah road up to the junction of the Lakshanpara road	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kutcherry road; on the east by the Panduah road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of Modhuban, Amlapukur, Boromitrapara, and the northern boundaries of Sarbonnangala, Rameswarpore, Koldanga, Dhormadanga, Mirpore, Rangpara, and Putty Khojhat; and on the west by Puratshat, the line which passes southwards by the west of the residence of the sub-divisional office and the villages of Jathona and Gaura	3
Ditto	Cutwa	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and west by the Ajoy river; on the south by the station road; and on the east by the Bhagirathee river	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the station road; on the south by Dewanganj road; on the east by the Bhagirathee river; and on the west by Nishantola and Chashapara roads	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by Dewanganj road; on the east by Chashapara and Nishantola roads; and on the west by the Ajoy river	2

## BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Raneegunge	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the villages of Searsole, Rani, and Paresganj; on the east by the Mangalpur, West Bazar, Feeder and Bankoora roads; on the south by the villages of Sahabganj and Kgarah; and on the west by the villages of Egarah and Searsole	5
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the village of Paresganj; on the east by the villages of Napur and Bulloppur; on the south by the Bankoora and Feeder roads; and on the west by the West Bazar and Mangalore roads	3
Beerbhoom	Sooree	7	Ward No. I.—West Khottabazar and West Sonatore	2
			Ward No. II.—East Khottabazar and East Sonatore	2
			Ward No. III.—Chandney	1
			Ward No. IV.—Domeparah	2
			Ward No. V.—Barinparah	2
			Ward No. VI.—Sohera, Saddi, and Nurai	1
			Ward No. VII.—Anudpur, including Dungalpara and Purana line	1

## PATNA DIVISION.

Patna	Patna	6	Ward No. I.—Malenani	3
			Ward No. II.—Chuk Kalan	3
			Ward No. III.—Khaja Kalan	4
			Ward No. IV.—Alungunge	3
			Ward No. V.—Peerbapure	3
			Ward No. VI.—Bankipore	4
Ditto	Behar	4	Ward No. I.—Moripur	2
			Ward No. II.—Chuk Handi	2
			Ward No. III.—Seris	2
			Ward No. IV.—Soh	3
Ditto	Barh	4	Ward No. I.—Solempur	3
			Ward No. II.—Walipar	2
			Ward No. III.—Talibpur	1
			Ward No. IV.—Chondhi	1
Shahabad	Arrah	4	Ward No. I.—Dean's Tank consisting of Mohullahs Mohajan Toli	3
			No. II. Bagh Munsha Pande, Majhawa, Gonsungunge, Balbutra, Singhi Khoord, Singhi Kalan	3
			Ward No. II.—Courthouse consisting of Mohullahs Mohajan Toli, Mohodewa, Babubazar, Nowadah, Kurmantola, Pakri, Moula Bagh, Coandwa, Dolputpur	2
			Ward No. III.—Market consisting of Mohullahs Chowk Musjid, Sitalgunge, Sivgunge, Anathi, Sreetola, Baluro, Ahmudnugger	2
			Ward No. IV.—Aboorpool consisting of Mohullahs Aboorpool, Rowzah, Nazirgunge, Moti Tola, Ahirpoorwa, Ibrahimnagar, Raghu Tola, Dhanipra, Mahomed Zomanugger, Dharahra, Chhajungunge, Bhalohipoor, Meera Chuck, Begumpore, Sheikh-serai, Baradoozia, Bhakha Chuck	3
Ditto	Bazar	3	Ward No. I.—Chowk consisting of Mohullahs Bari Tola, Durzi Tola, Turaha Toli, Mohulla Line, Amala Toli, Gora Barick, Kotwali, Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, Chowk and Gola Bazar	3
			Ward No. II.—Serai consisting of Mohullahs Serai, Mollah Toli, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, Khaisi Mohallah, Schniputti, Ahirpurwa and Sarmapur	3
			Ward No. III.—Naibazar, consisting of Mohullahs Koerpurwa, Najji Bazar, Gudbadhurganj, Railway Station and Charitar Ban	2
Ditto	Doomraon	2	Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar, consisting of Mohullahs Latgunge thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, Thatehri Bazar, Tewari Toli and Goward Toli	3
			Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, consisting of Mohullahs Lalatoli, Lohar Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Bazar, Sahidmurd, Taribazar and Choturshalgunge	3
Ditto	Sasaram	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Serai Korun, Serai Dukhit, Korun Serai, Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobergunge Mandai, and Keshwar Khan	3
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Chowk Handi, Khilanganj, Nuranganj, Zakishahid, Sulaimanganj and East Serai	3
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Shahbaganj, Alumganj, Dalganj, Kola, and Madardarwaza	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Mobarukgunge, Kalinbat Tola, Bazar Jani, Safullaganj and Kazipura	2
			Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Lakhnoo Serai, Paithan Toli, Bharthigunge, Mochi Toli and Laskarigunge	2
			Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kotha Toli, Sonar Toli, Mohajan Toli, Sherganj and Chamar Taky	2

## PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Patna	Jagdishpore	5	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Toorha Toli, Panda Toli, Koiri Toli, and Ojhabazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Macherhatta, Misirtoli, Mohunt's Mohulla, Bhatka Imli, Mochhitola, Chamartoli (west) and Khakuta Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Parohittola, Akhowry, Bissuntoli, Balapur, Soothati, Thanna and Poorana Tola Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar, Chowk and Dosadh Tola Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar (east), Padaruth Pandey's Galloo, Jagas Peepul, Chero Toli, Pathan Toli and Chamar Toli (east)	1 1 1 2 1
Ditto	Bhaboah	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by cultivated lands of mouza Bhaboah; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the west by the chowk road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of mouza Bhaboah; on the west by the Bhagwanpur road; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the east by the chowk road	3 3
Mosufferpore	Mosufferpore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Barhampura and Marripore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Sarayganj, Sekandorpore and Nazirpore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sadpura, Mahomedpore, Kazi Gunipore, Kajipore, Noorullapore, and Mithenpura Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kalyani, Akhara Ghat, and Poorani Bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Chandmara Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Nauhaniganj, Kanhauli, Bishoon Dutt and Kanhauli Duh	2 2 2 2 2 2
Champaran	Motihari	Nil	Nil	5*

\* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

*Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.*

UNDER the provisions of section 15, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	<p>Ward I.—Mohullahs Khanpookhur, Soski, Naree, Sodepore, Sadhonpore, Doobraj, Bajiprotappore, Rasikpur, Bohilapara, Rani-gunga, Naskar Dighi, Radhanagore, Protappore, Moorut Mohulla, Beerhatta, Kalibazar, Ichlabad, Hafeezollahber, Nowabdoskaim, Goorodasipahar, and Bahirsarabomongaia</p> <p>Ward II.—Mohullahs Khurapahar, Baboorbag, Khagragoria, Hajipota, Beheratola, Mithapukur, Bhobanithakur, Chowkehandni, Shambazar, Mourmohulla, Peerbahram, Sachaton Gorasahid, Mogultali, Abirmohul, Pooratun Chowk, Mohauntali, Boro-bazar, Moradpore, Paikmarapara, Telmarui, Ticeapara, and Dhobapara</p> <p>Ward III.—Mohullahs Kristosagore, Kazirhat, Goda, Koorapota, Paharpur, Laccordi, Bhoboneswar, Hazidanga, Kajirbar, Kamalnagore, Kishubgunge, Ticeouchat, Rajgunj, Dhokrasahid, Kotahat, Borehat, Chalopoti, Chalamola, Radhagunj, Dalpoti, Poziamohol, Dangapara, Atamohol, and Dhobapara</p> <p>Ward IV.—Mohullahs Torim Mohulla, Alungunj, Kastoghora, Boghoonathpore, Matibag, Oligunj, Tijgunge, Bowripara, Gowlabatan, Poorbapara, Rampore, Poddarpore, Kamarmehul, Kasarimohul, Tantimohul, Moodimohul, Pathooriamohul, Mirzapur, Belpokur, Paschimpara, Goorabata, Labongola, Telipara, Shankaripara, Tamoolipara, Khorgeswar, and Edilpore</p> <p>Ward V.—Mohullahs Niskini Bazar, Parburhata, Sharkaripookur, Dhamrai, Golahat, Bhatchala, Bongpore, Bora Baldanga, Mearber Juggutber, Khajeanwarber, Chotonilpore, Boronilpore, Chotobaldanga, Kansinatshal, Boro Benapara, Choto Benapara, Ichlabazar, and Sealdanga</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p>
Bankoora	Bankoora	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotowali, Hoosnabadi and Rajgunge</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kaji, Rokhit, Hattolla and Bhokut</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Lohar, Lal Bazar, Ghatack and Tanti</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Poddar, Audhorjee, Rampore, Joga and Nutanchati</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Gopinathpore, Patpore, Kankata, Kindua-dehe and Lokepore</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Serampore, Nambar, Bagchala, Shimooldanga, Mondirgola and Nij Rajgram</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Ditto	Bishenpore	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzahs Kalaberish and Garerban; on the east by the limits of survey mouzahs Anundapur, Harapurhat, Patpore, Shyamsunderpore and Mamurkhali; on the south by the limits of survey mouzah Banachabra; and on the west by paddy-field, Kadakuli, Marnibazar, Hazrapara, Pakaband, Nilkuti, Kathurabagan, and Thacoopara jungle</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzahs Shyamsunderpore, Akhundabari, Paddarbari and Mothura Mohul; on the east by paddy-field, Gosainpara, Sankaribazar and Gurdaraja; on the south by Jamunaband and mohullahs Gowalapara, Bakultola, Bahadoorgunge and Pakaband tank; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Kustara and Churamonipore.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the paddy-fields of Gopal-pore, mohullahs Roghunathshere, Bisvaspara and Kadakuli; on the east by Shyam Roy's Bazar and Hazrapara; on the south by Jamunaband, Krishnagunge and Gopalgunge; and on the west by Tezpal</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Gowalapara, Aishbazar and Shyam Roy's Bazar; on the east by Shunkuttolla, Rashtolla, Patshayer and Thacoopara jungle; on the south by the limits of survey mouzahs Turkishitarainpore and Benachabra; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Jamunaband Agal</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>



## BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Midnapore	Midnapore	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kooikota, Torishparah, Habilipore, Sepoy-bazar, and Khaporelbazar</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kotibazar, Colonelgolah, Mirbazar, Olingunge, Keranitola, and the Cantonment</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Boro Bazar, Ship Bazar, Manickpore, Bar Manickpore, and Chotobazar</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Nazergunge, Matabpore, Patnabazar, Boxibazar, Mirzabazar, and Miabazar</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Paharipore, Notoonbazar, Ballabhore, Bar Ballabhore, and Pathorghatta</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Soojagunj, Sangatbazar, Sabharang, and Bibigunge</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
Ditto	Tumlook	Nil	Nil	2
Ditto	Ghattal	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Konnagore, and Kusupota</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Krisnagore, Alamgunge, Argorah, Lukchandrapore, and Rughoonathpore</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nischintapore, Gurprotapnagore, Srirampore, Sadambati, Joynagore, Basudebpore, Bar Panchanando, and Panchghora</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gambhirnagore, Khar Gambhirnagore, Chauli, Ramchandrapore, Kismut Ramchandrapore, and Singpore</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
Ditto	Khirpai	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Malpara, Manickpore, Jogatpore and Maniabazar</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Hatagunge, Mohutabgunge, Sivbazar, Khoonlgunge, and Bawaria</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Anandapore, Syamelgunge, Malidanga, Telibazar, and Gangadhorpore</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Daya Nayabazar, Maynagria, Gokulgunge, Babupore, and Kesigrija</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
Ditto	Chundorkona	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Govindpore, Boishnarbir, Patharbir, Somapore, Lochhipore, Bagsharipore, Golokdhampore, Gosainbir, Nischindipore, and Alampore</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Metrasenpore, Gokulnagore, Amdara, Ramnagore, Narharipore, Nayagunge, Radhakrishnapore, Syamnagore, and Ajodhya</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Roghoonathpore, Khirpibazar, Dakhirbazar, Poorosuttampore, Gharmamar, Madhubpore, Gazeepore, and Shamsunderpore</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Barharbir, Mallesarpore, Bhaerbazar, Begumbari, Seodibazar, Gosainbazar, Lambazar, and Boro-bazar</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Bora, Ratunhat, Gopalpore, Gopinathpore, Motarifa, Mundoomala, Chosi Mohal, Nilapat, Lalbazar, and Bansdaha</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kowargunge, Joyantipore, Rangunge, Manpore, Dalmedal, Rajek Anandapore, and Kalyangunge</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
Ditto	Ramjibunpore	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Brindabunpore Bazar and Ramnawarpore</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Baburampore, Sonabazar, Gokulbazar, and Dayalbazar</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nayabazar, Horibungsiopore, Krishnanagore, Monohurpore, and Pandua</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Bonpore, Depur, Amdan, Sirbazar, and Gobindpore</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Shahgunge Ward.—Mohullahs Meorkala, Wajidnagore, Gurrib Alum's Bag, Shahgunge, Mulbi Jomtree's Bag, Chath Taccoor's Bag, Keota, Chuck Armani, Shamsunderpore, Ballaguri, Bali Road, Kajudinagar, Tewaripara and Poolmalpara</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Hooghly Ward.—Part of Bally Road and Mohullahs Burraipara, Raybazar, Allipore, Katgorah, Kapasdanga, Sonatully, Barabazar, Moheshitolla, Emambazar, Aimah, and Tanti-para</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Baboogunge Ward.—Mohullahs Bhootiabazar, Tamlipara, Narayan Roy's Berh, Baboogunge, Protappore, Joraghat, Soojungulla, Kadamtalla, Charchatia, Goaltooley, and Koolochunda</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Chinsurah Ward.—Mohullahs Barrabazar, Crooked Gully, Mogultully, Armanitolla, Hossein Gully, Rajbatty, Town-guard, Khoroobazar, Mereberh, Khankorajole, Bourigully, Cassimpore, Chottigully, Mulliekgully, and Dharampore</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Kamarpara Ward.—Mohullahs Cantonment, Channatta, Fatusgully, Balaram Gully, Banerjee Gully, Roy's Berh, Sandesartolla, Choube Gully, Thacoar Gully, Kamarpara, Parbatty Gully, Dutta Gully, De Gully, Panchcorra Gully, Moochee Gully, Talafutuck, Mookerjee Gully, Kamar Gully, and Madhab Gully</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>

\* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.



## BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Hooghly—contd.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.		Ward No. VI.—Chandernagore Ward.—Mohullahs Kankasali, Koondoo Gully, Kazi Gully, Kristo Gully, Kristo Boso's, Kolerbagan, Khosshu Gully, Khirki Gully, Goopta Gully, Gurbatti, Gurgori-para, Ghose Gully, Chandernagore, Chattopadhyaya Gully, Tentoo Gully, Taidanga, Das Gully, Pal Gully, Bagdi Gully, Bhooloo Gully, Majer Kasta, Moochi Gully, Matiafuttuck, Roy's Bagan, Sham Gully, Shihitolla, Sastitolla, Shihoo Gully, Sing Gully, Senpara, and Haladhar Gully	2
Ditto	Serampore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Serampore	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chatra	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Mohesh and Rishrah	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Konnagar	2
Ditto	Utterpara	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bhadrakali; on the south by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the south by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee Street, Talpooker Street including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as East India Railway; on the east by river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee's Street, Talpooker including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as the East India Railway; on the south by the Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street, and Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street and Bally Khal; on the south by the Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the Bally Khal and southern portion of Chowkighatta Street	2
Ditto	Bansberia	4	Ward No. I.—Miner Hat and Kamarpara. Bounded on the north by Bansberia; on the east by the river; on the west by Teghoria, Boro Kheguria, Mia Danga and paddy fields; and on the south by the Hooghly Municipality	1
			Ward No. II.—Bansberia excluding its portion from Sreepore. Bounded on the north by Shreepore Sharak; on the east by the river; on the west by Karimdanga Chack, Bansberia and Bosepara; and on the south by Khamarpara	1
			Ward No. III.—Remaining part of Bansberia, Shippore and Shahpore. Bounded on the north by Saraswati Khal; on the east by river Hooghly; on the west by Sunkonagore; and on the south by Bansberia Bonick Shark	2
			Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town on the other side of the Saraswati Khal. Bounded on the north by Banipore and Bandapara; on the east by the river; on the west by Mugra Union, Guj Ghunta and Alikhoja; and on the south by Saraswati Khal	2
Ditto	Baidyabatty	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Chatra and Novagram	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Seoraphulli and Dorgunge	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baidyapore and Dirghango	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sankarpore chak and Jungipara	2
Ditto	Bhuddesour	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bhuddesour and Poranbatty	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Gyretty, Champdani, Khorta Danga, and Beldartali	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Paikpara, Bairpatti and Telinipara	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kristopati, Paipara and Mancoonda	1
Ditto	Kotrung	2	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotrung and Dhorsa	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Bhadrakali and Beer Bhadrakali	2
Howrah	Bali	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bally Khal; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the south by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and Pathak Ghat Lane; and on the west by the East India Railway Company's line	4

## BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Howrah—contd.	Bali	...	Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and the Pathak Ghat Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line, and on the south by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane	4
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line; and on the south by the southern limit of the municipality	4

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Dinapore	Dinapore	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Basoniaputti Road; on the south by Hospital Road; on the west by Jail Garden Road; and on the east by Ghagra	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Rumanagar Road; on the south by Basoniaputti Road and river Kanchi; on the west by the road from Khan Sahib's house to Rumnagar; and on the east by Matasagar	1
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kanchi river; on the south by the Cemetery; on the east by the Minagar Road; and on the west by Ghagra	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Hospital Road; on the south by Ghagra; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and on the east by Ghagra	1
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagar Ghat; on the south by the road south of Modan Kamar's house; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and on the east by the Jail Garden Road and on the road from Khan Sahib's house to Rumnagar	1
Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah.	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Talaimari, Raninagar, Baja Kajlah, Ramchandrapore, Segarpura, Shikherchak, Rampore Bazar and Bagichapara	4
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Ghoramarah, Kamarpara, Foodkipara, Sahibgunge and Shahib Bazar	3
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Gannockpara, Mesparah, Khansamor Chak and Maloparah	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kadingunge, Hetamkhan, Shohjiparah, Esnibazar, Beldarpara, Bhulobgunge and Beaulah	2
			Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sherasharpara, Dingapara, Hushingunge, Seikhpura and Jotemohesh	1
			Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Sreerampore, Kajhatta, and Sepoypara	1
			Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Hargram, Bathiparah, Lakkhpore, Bhutaparrah, Ballenpore No. I, Ballenpore No. II, Rajparah, Moheshbathan, Kaluparah, Keshubpore, Goalparah, Nowabgunge, Benode Gharumisparah, Raiparah, and Kalitollah	1
Ditto	Nattore	12	Ward No. I.—Nattore Civil Station with Nishanbazar to Kapoori-putti Trimohini	1
			Ward No. II.—Kapoori-putti Trimohini, Moyadaputi, Sukalputi and Garikhana	1
			Ward No. III.—Upper Bazar	1
			Ward No. IV.—Lalbag, Lalbazar to Kapoori-putti Trimohini	1
			Ward No. V.—Chowkripahar south, including Chota Taraf	1
			Ward No. VI.—Chowkripahar west, Kantalbariya and Bura Taraf	1
			Ward No. VII.—Alaipur	1
			Ward No. VIII.—South Bargatcha and Mirparah	1
			Ward No. IX.—North Bargatcha to Railway Station	1
			Ward No. X.—Mailikhatti	1
			Ward No. XI.—Kaniakhalli to river Narud, Kalitollah and Sukul's tank	1
			Ward No. XII.—Kandi Bhetna	1
Ditto	Rungpore	2	Ward No. I.—Rungpore, containing the two wards Nababgunge and Dhap	7
			Ward No. II.—Manegunge	6
Bogra	Bogra	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Shilbati, Katuar, Suriparah, Teliparah, Mirparah and Khatriparah	3
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Bazar Kathail, Bazar Kemdagam, Chukzade, Dhobaparah, Loakulota, Satrapur, Moonshipara, and Teliparah	5
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Satrapur, Nattinagar, Chuck Malgas, and Thantania	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Chelopara, Naroili and Chuck Naroili	2